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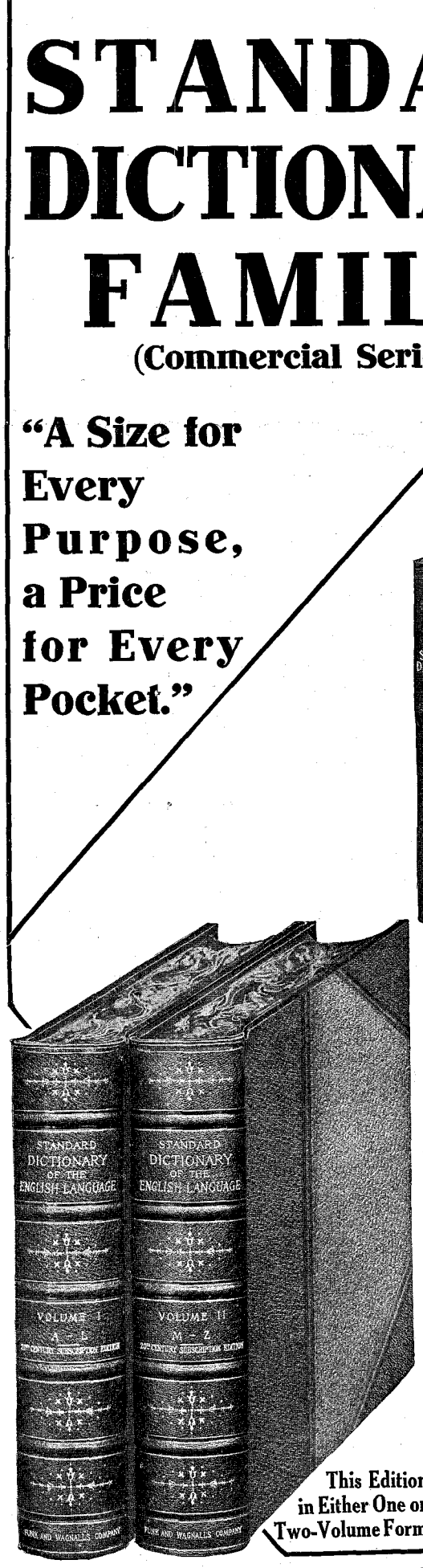

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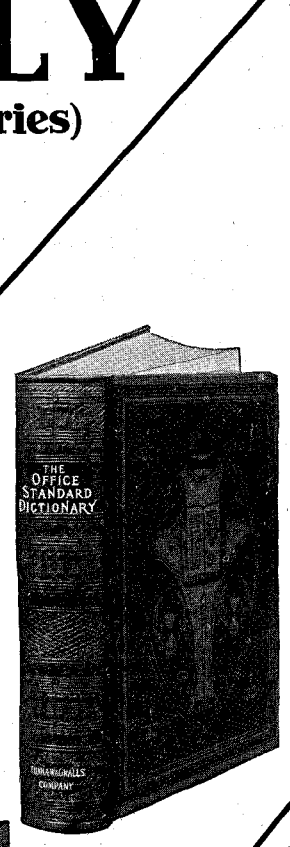

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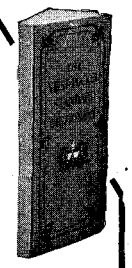

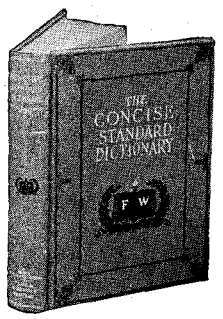

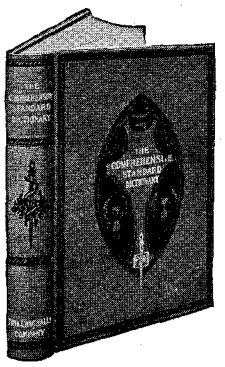

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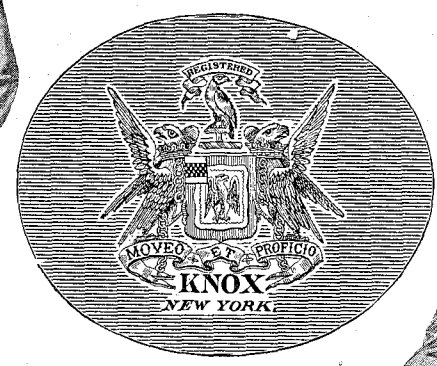

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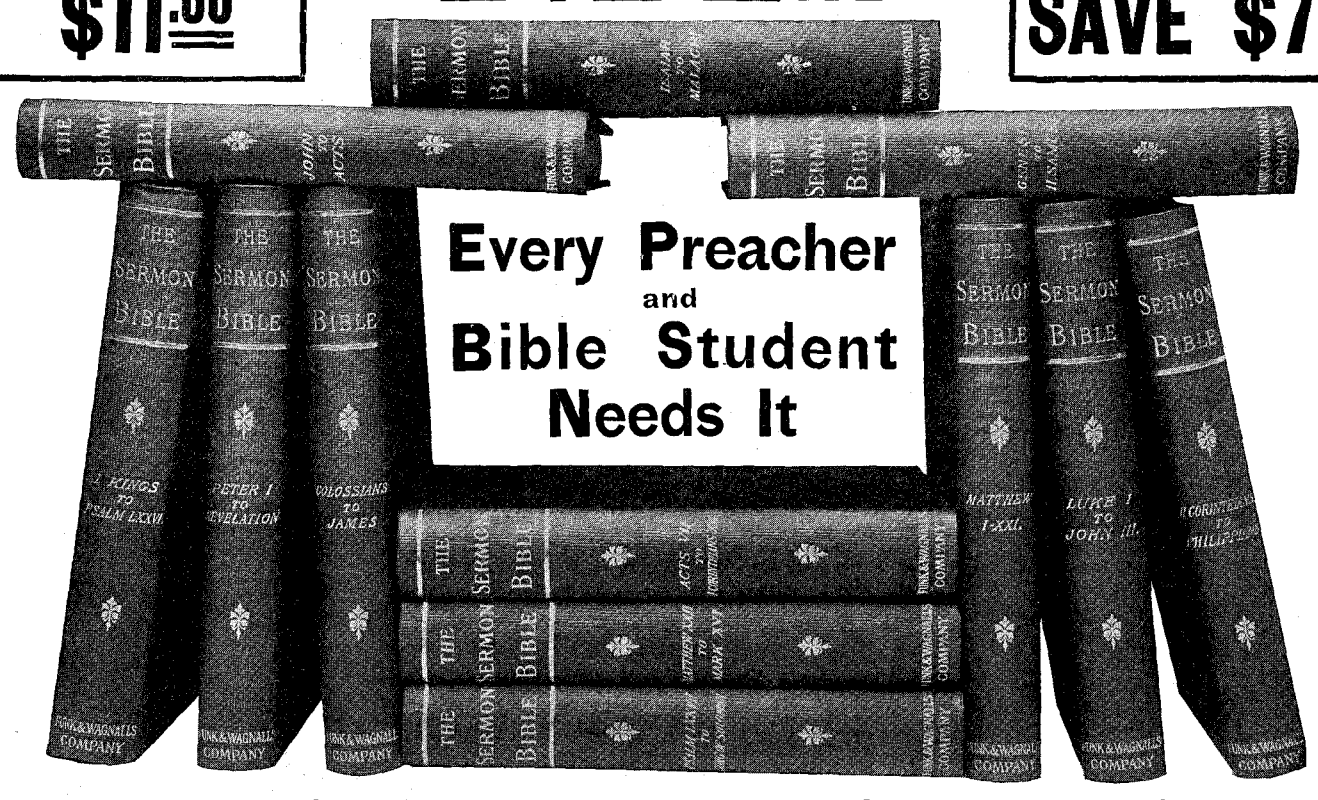

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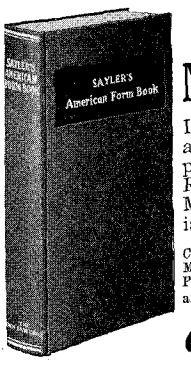

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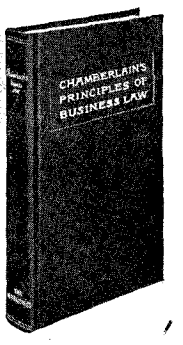

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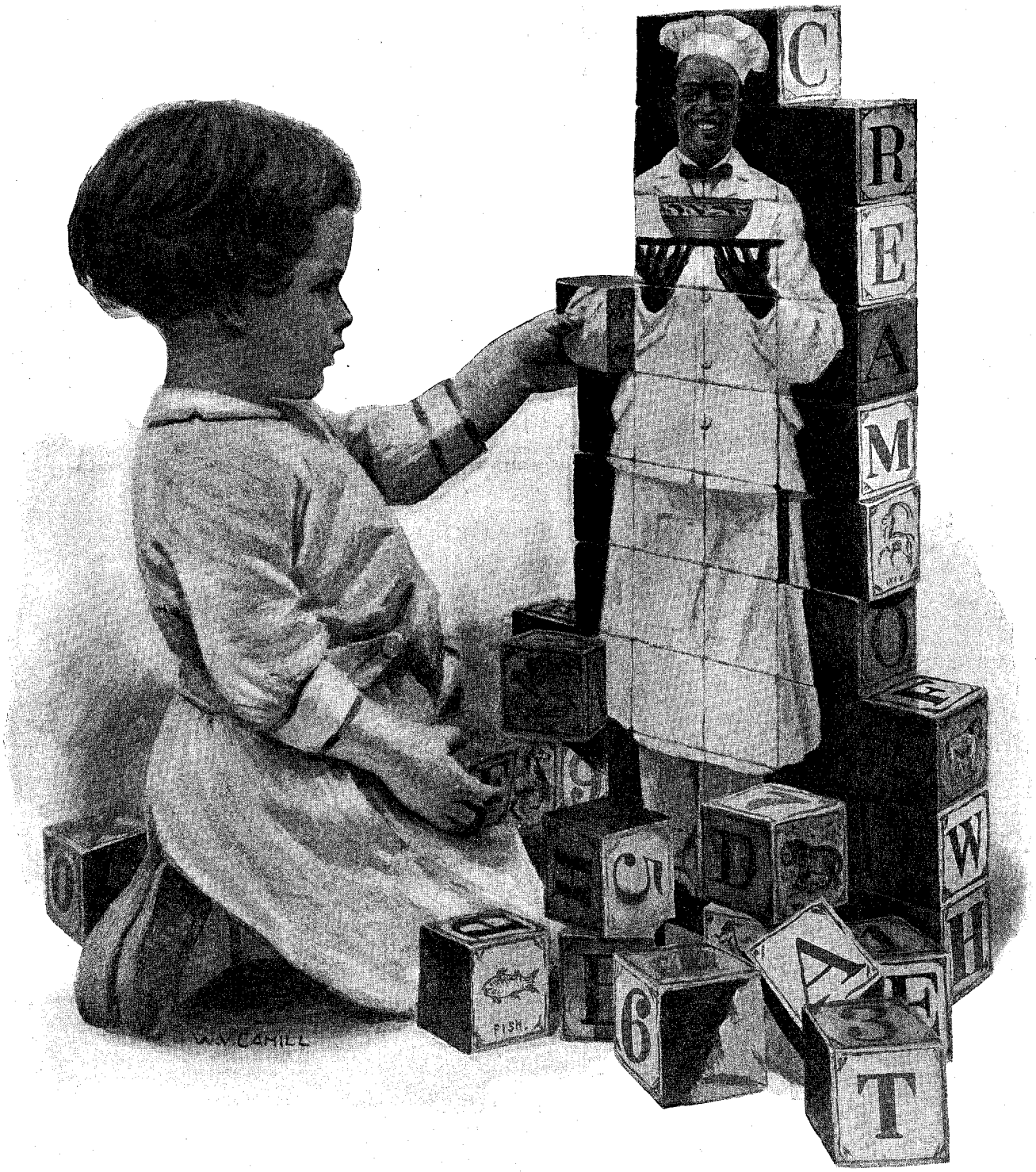

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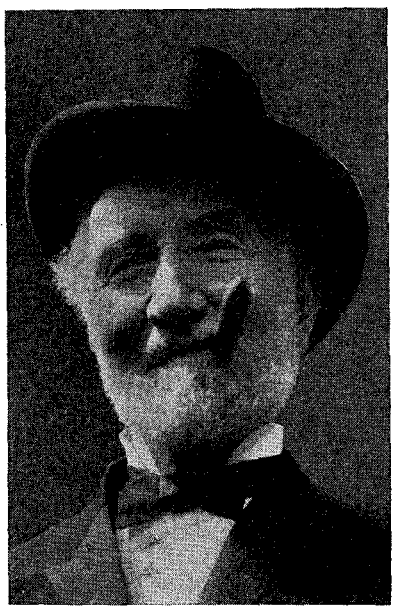
VOL. XL., NO. 9 NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 26, 1910 WHOLE NUMBER, 1036

TOPICS OF THE DAY

MR. TAFT ON HIS PARTY'S CRISIS

"A REPUBLICAN war-cry" is the Boston *Transcript's* phrase for President Taft's Lincoln Day speech in New York, while another Republican paper, the New York *Evening Mail*, slightly varying the martial metaphor, says of the President on that occasion: "If he spoke partly as a commander addressing his troops, he spoke partly as the same commander holding a council of war with the tent-flaps thrown back." Few political speeches have been franker, adds the same paper, even when they have come from "outside the breastworks." In view of the present dissensions within the party this speech is regarded by the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) as, "in some respects, the most important he has made." In making his plea for party solidarity as a condition of efficiency the President did not blink the lack of cordiality in the Republican press's attitude toward the Administration's record to date and toward the present Republican leadership in both houses. This disaffection was startlingly emphasized by the Chicago *Tribune's* (Rep.) recent poll of Republican editors west of the Alleghanies to test their attitude toward Speaker Cannon's rule and the Aldrich Tariff Law. The count showed 2,653 Republican papers against the reelection of Cannon to 546 for him, while the defenders of the Tariff Law were outnumbered in the proportion of 812 to 2,686. It is interesting to note that a similar poll to sound the Presidential preferences of the same editors revealed a vote of 1,360 for Roosevelt as against 1,093 for Taft.



THE MASTER MACHINIST.

"It is for us while we occupy temporarily the places that we do occupy," he said in a recent speech in Washington, "to preserve the machinery by which a majority can transact the public business."

"The speech is understood here," says a Washington correspondent, "as a determined effort by the President to meet squarely and openly the issues forced upon the party by his critics." Its importance in relation to the approaching Congressional elections in the fall is indicated by the fact that party leaders have ordered it printed as a public document.

The President bases his defense of the Republican party on the argument that it has "either substantially complied with" or is "about to perform within the present session of Congress" the promises contained in its platform. Of the topics touched on, the tariff and the Antitrust Law overshadow all others in popular interest at the present moment. The new tariff, he claims, shows a substantial downward revision, and is at the same time a better revenue-producer than any of its predecessors. To quote in part:

"We did revise the tariff. It is impossible to revise the tariff without awakening the active participation in the formation of the schedules of those producers whose business will be affected by a change. This is the inherent difficulty in the adoption or revision of a tariff by our representative system. . . . . .

"In the new tariff there were 654 decreases, 220 increases, and 1,150 items of the dutiable list unchanged, but this did not represent the fair proportion in most of the reductions and the increases, because the duties were decreased on those articles which had a consumption-value of nearly $5,000,000,000, while they were increased on those articles which had a consumption-value of less than $1,000,000,000. Of the increases the consumption-value of those affected which are of luxuries, to wit, silks, wines, liquors, perfumeries, pomades, and like articles, amounted to nearly $600,000,000; while the increase not on articles of luxury affected but about $300,000,000, as against decreases on about $5,000,000,000 of consumption. I repeat, therefore, that this was a downward revision. It was not downward with reference to silks or liquors or high-priced cottons in the nature of luxuries. It was downward in respect to nearly all other articles except woolens, which were not affected at all.

"Certainly it was not promised that the rates of luxuries should be reduced. The revenues were falling off, there was a deficit promised, and it was essential that the revenues should be increased. It was no violation of the promise to increase the revenues by increasing the tax on luxuries, provided there was downward revision on all other articles.

"The one substantial defect in compliance with the promise of the platform was the failure to reduce woolens. Does that defect so color the action of the Republican party as to make it a breach of faith leading to its condemnation? I do not think so."

He then quotes the Bureau of Statistics as authority for the statement that the actual record of duties collected for the first six months during which the Payne-Aldrich Law has been in operation reveals a reduction of 12 per cent. in the average tariff rate as compared with the average rate under the Dingley Law. He claims, moreover, that the free list has also been increased about 12 per cent. As to the revenue-producing feature of the new law he says:

"During the six months that the Payne Tariff was in force, from August 5 to the night of February 5, the customs receipts amounted

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to $166,002,856.54. Under the Wilson-Gorman Tariff the semi-annual average was $83,147,625.90. Under the Dingley Tariff the semi-annual average was $130,265,841.84. Under the Wilson Tariff the monthly average was $13,857,937.65. Under the Dingley Tariff the monthly average was $21,710,973.64, while under the Payne

WOULDN'T YOU SUPPOSE THAT HE'D KEEP SUCH AN IRRITANT OUT OF SIGHT?

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

Tariff the monthly average has been $27,667,142.75, or 100 per cent. greater than the monthly average under the Wilson Tariff, and 26 per cent. greater than the monthly average under the Dingley Tariff.

"Of course as the country increases in population the customs receipts increase, but even considering the population, the increase in the tariff receipts has been marked. Under the Wilson Tariff the average annual customs receipts per capita were $2.38; under the Dingley Tariff $3.23, while under the Payne Tariff they are $3.71."

In the light of these figures the President repeats the assertion of his Winona speech that "the present customs law is the best customs law that has ever been passed." He goes on to point with pride to the benefits already accruing from its "maximum and minimum" clauses in the form of fresh tariff concessions on the part of other nations; to the fact that it "has done justice to the Philippine Islands by giving them free trade with the United States"; and above all to the fact that the export investigation inaugurated by its new Tariff Board will give the country, at the end of two years or more, the facts upon which an adequate and scientific downward revision can be based.

Coming finally to the subject of interstate commerce and the Sherman Antitrust Law he warns Wall Street that, "if the enforcement of the law is not consistent with the present methods of carrying on business, then it does not speak well for the present methods of conducting business, and they must be changed to conform to the law."

Then Mr. Taft comes to the point that is agitating many minds —the question whether Taft is really carrying out the Roosevelt policies. The Roosevelt crusade has worked many people into a hysteria that makes them blindly denounce men of the highest character. As he puts it:

"During his two terms of office, by what almost may be compared to a religious crusade, he aroused the people to the point of protecting themselves and the public interest against the aggressions of corporate greed, and has left public opinion in an apt condition to bring about the reforms needed to clinch his policies and to make them permanent in the form of enacted law.

"But as an inevitable aftermath of such agitation we find a condition of hysteria on the part of certain individuals, and on the part of others a condition of hypocrisy manifesting itself in the blind denunciation of all wealth and in the impeachment of the motives of men of the highest character, and by demagogic appeals to the imagination of a people greatly aroused upon the subject of purity and honesty in the administration of Government. The tendency is to resent attachment to party or party organization and to an assertion of individual opinion and purpose at the expense of party discipline. The movement is toward factionalism and small groups, rather than toward large party organization, and the leaders of the party organization are subjected to the severest attacks and to the questioning of their motives without any adequate evidence to justify it."

Comforting himself with the thought that factional strife is raging in the ranks of the Democratic party no less than in his own, the President adds:

"It was General Grant who said that when he first went into battle he had a great deal of fear, but he overcame that feeling by maintaining in his mind the constant thought how much more afraid his opponent was. And so we who find ourselves at times given over to the thought that Republican control is at an end, should not forget to consider not only our own factional strife, but also that of our ancient enemy. If the Democratic party were a solid, cohesive opposition, guided by one principle and following the same economic views as they hold, the situation would be far more discouraging than it is."

In conclusion he exonerates the tariff of any responsibility for the prevailing high prices of commodities. "The present tariff," he argues, "being largely a revision downward, except with respect to silks and liquors, which are luxuries, can not be charged with having increased any prices." The real reason for the increased cost of living, he says, is to be found in "the increase in our measure of values, the precious metal gold, and possibly in some cases to combinations in restraint of trade." While recognizing that the tide of public opinion seems to have set against the present tariff, the President persists that "we have a strong case if we can only get it into the minds of the people."

Speaking after the President on the same occasion, Governor Hughes declared his belief that "the American people are fair

LANDLORD—"Hi! you're jarring the whole place; quit it, or out you go!"

—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

enough to recognize a great man doing his duty with absolute fidelity," and added: "In view of that fact President Taft will be renominated and reelected." The Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), commenting upon the preference shown for Mr. Roosevelt in its poll

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of Western editors, expresses its individual opinion that President Taft "in a genuine sense has been done an injustice." It goes on to say:

"Of the honesty and courage of William Howard Taft *The Tribune* is as certain to-day as when he took office. The President is

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—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

doing his utmost in his own way to carry out the policies of his predecessor and to build upon them. His carefully considered address in New York gives testimony to this point."

Its poll, adds the same paper, has served to distinguish between the attitude of the people toward the President and their attitude toward "the lords of Congress"—"they are disappointed in the one, but they hate the others."

While many papers even of his own party deplore the President's defense of the Payne-Aldrich Tariff, his speech is received with approval by the press in general, and by the Republican press in particular. On the whole, thinks the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), the speech "is calculated to dispel many impressions that were unfriendly to the President and to clear away many obstacles that were in the way of an aggressive fight against the Democratic party this fall." At the same time it predicts failure for his attempt to reconcile his party to the present tariff. The President has cleared the air, says the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), which thinks that "every Republican now knows the worst, and the best, of the political situation." It is "such a firm and progressive declaration as nine-tenths of the people were hoping for," declares the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), which admits, however, that it "further emphasizes his attitude as a party President." The same paper regards his defense of the tariff as futile, since "public opinion is settled on the question whether Aldrich gave the country the tariff revision demanded." Few Presidents, remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), have ever taken the public so completely into their confidence as Mr. Taft has in the discussion of the merits of his policies and the criticism aimed against them. On the other hand, the Philadelphia *North American* (Ind. Rep.) complains that his New York address was "just a good stump speech." His words "will infuse new courage into the Republican ranks," predicts the Washington *Herald* (Ind.). While the Republican Congressmen, according to Washington dispatches, find comfort in the speech, the simon-pure insurgents regard his defense of the tariff as a needless reopening of an old sore.

The President's tariff statistics, asserts the Kansas City *Times* (Ind.), altho presented in good faith, are misleading, and the deductions from them fallacious. The Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.) refers to his "unfortunate" dissertation on the tariff, while the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.) characterizes his defense of the schedules as "superficial where it is not wholly fallacious." The New York *American* (Ind.) urges the President to rely upon the people rather than upon the machine, and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) declares that "the one saving fact for the Taft Administration is that the President fully realizes the acuteness of the crisis."

To the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) Mr. Taft's speech is "a cry of alarm," while to *The World* (Ind. Dem.) it appears that "the President is doing his best for Messrs. Cannon and Aldrich, but he is strangely neglectful of himself." Says the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.):

"Taken as a whole it was a good deal like the reply of the boy in the woodshed when his mother called to him to know how many sticks he had sawed. 'When I get this one sawed and two more,' replied the ingenious youth, 'I'll have sawed three.' The tariff has been revised after a fashion, but in regard to the other promises of the platform the President could only say that bills had been introduced in Congress and he had no doubt they would be passed."

Mr. Carnegie, in a Chicago interview, urges in President Taft's defense that "he gets blame for a lot of things he can't help."

REPUBLICAN SIN AND SORROW IN NEW YORK STATE

THAT honest men get their dues when rogues fall out is being illustrated at Albany, says one editor, in the pathetic scene of the little Republican bosses on their knees to Governor Hughes, begging him to save the party from the disaster their own wickedness has wrought. "The Republican organization," according to the Albany correspondent of the New York *Times*, "to-day lies prostrate at the feet of the Governor it has fought tooth and nail for almost four years." The cause of all this wo, as the papers have been telling the story for the past few weeks, was the sudden charge by Senator Conger that Senator Allds, the newly chosen Republican "leader" at Albany, was smirched with bribery. An investigation was begun, to whitewash the affair, some said, but

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

instead of doing that, it has unearthed more and more corruption till the whole legislature is in a ferment and defeat at the polls is feared in November. In the midst of the turmoil President Taft came to New York to speak at the Lincoln dinner, a conference of

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JOTHAM P. ALLDS.

"I guess it's all right, Conger, it feels good," he is said to have remarked as he tucked the $1,000 envelop into his pocket.

HELP!
—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

BENN CONGER,

Who set off the political fireworks at Albany by accusing Allds of taking a bribe of $1,000 for holding up legislation hostile to a bridge company.

wholesale probing into legislative corruption," and some papers look for an early retirement of these advisers from the party councils.

The Governor's attitude came out pretty clearly in the following passage in his speech at the dinner:

"We want party harmony. We want to work together as a party. If we are to have party harmony that amounts to anything, it must be the harmony of health; it must be the harmony of party soundness; it must be the party harmony that has nothing in it which fails to represent the demand of the people, and that the party—that the government of the State—shall be pure and honest and faithful.

"This is not a time to retire in dismay from any disclosure. The party can stand anything except being untrue to itself and allying itself with the evil that may be in it. It needs to purge itself of evil; it needs to get rid of that which can justly be condemned, and to show itself before the people, what it really is representative of—I say it without disparagement to the honorable men who are in other parties—representing the sound judgment and conscience of the electorate of the State of New York."

The President, too, declared plainly in the course of his remarks:

"I am the last one to advocate any halt in the prosecution and condemnation of Republicans, however prominent and powerful, whose conduct requires criminal or other prosecution and condemnation. It should be well understood that any halt or failure to condemn corruption will be properly visited upon the party itself, however many good men it contains."

The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) pictures the melancholy plight of the bosses thus:

"That the Republican leaders at Albany are now so frightened and stampeded as to be willing to 'eat out of Governor Hughes' hand,' is the burden of all the Albany dispatches. The man they have so bitterly opposed, whom they have dubbed Charles the Baptist and made the butt of coarse jokes, suddenly towers above them as the one hope of safety in the present *débâcle*. Now they are willing to do anything he wants, pass any or all of his bills without question, if only he will help them to win the next election. No longer is there to be deliberate, calculated turning down of his measures and recommendations; the familiar plaint that he is 'too cold,' that he has refused to consult with them and 'arrange matters,' has quite faded away. The only questions now are: 'How much will he help us?' 'And how soon?' This penitence of the little bosses, if a familiar happening, is none the less distinctly nauseating. Wholly without the ability to see beyond their noses, they trifled with the Governor and intrigued to the top of their bent. Now they have seen the handwriting on the wall, and their terror is obvious. It is a great opportunity for men like the Governor and Mr. Griscom. Never was there a better one for reorganizing their party, for driving into private life the remnants of the 'Old Guard,' and bringing forward men of character of the type of Senators Hinman, Davenport, and Rose, who had the courage to oppose publicly the fatal Woodruff blunder of electing Allds Senate leader. Mr. Woodruff is, by the way, employing his time in stating that his resignation has not been asked for. Not yet."

The Press remarks that "political blessing never came in deeper disguise," and goes on to say:

"Only a few weeks ago it seemed as if the bi-partizan bosses in New York would be able to paralyze the strong and willing hands of Charles E. Hughes and send him out of office with the despotism of the system that has fought him tooth and nail still in control of the State Government through its grip on the nominating machinery. Suddenly there blazed forth the revelation of the most sickening phase of the system which the allied bosses of two parties have so stubbornly defended. Quite as suddenly the whole aspect of things changes. Bosses flee in dismay. The President of the United States interposes his powerful influence to the aid of the real leader of New York Republicanism, stamping him officially as such, and commanding allegiance to his standard. Now it appears to be irrevocably determined that the panic-stricken bosses shall not have the means to reassemble their forces and make a successful stand against Mr. Hughes.

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"And so, by grasping an opportunity for brilliant party service out of what the timid ones regarded as an overwhelming party disaster, the Republican President and the Republican Governor have combined to give a magnificent example of the resourcefulness, the courage, and the honesty which have so long and so gratefully revealed themselves every time the Republican party has been put to the crucial test."

TAFT MEASURES AMONG THE SNAGS

ANXIETY is being felt by the President and his friends, say the Washington correspondents, about the prospects of the "Administration measures." The income-tax amendment to the Constitution received a staggering blow from Governor Hughes in January (as noted in our issue for January 15), and its future is considered very dubious. In Congress Senator Root has cast doubt upon the constitutionality of the Postal Savings-Bank Bill, and altho it may be enacted, some think it will never get past the Supreme Court. Ex-Senator Spooner, another constitutional lawyer of high repute, has declared his belief that the Federal Incorporation Bill clashes with the Constitution, and his opinion is indorsed by all the papers that oppose the measure. Serious differences have also developed over the Statehood Bill, the Alaska Bill, the Antiinjunction Bill, and the amendments to the Railroad Rate Law. The President is reported by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* to be "thoroughly aroused," and the leaders will be urged to expedite the progress of his measures. We read further:

"The President has indicated that he will not insist on the passage of the Federal Incorporation Act. He has come to the conclusion, it is said, that before this bill can be passed he and the party must conduct a campaign of education in regard to it. As to the remaining five Administration measures, a Statehood bill supposed to have had the approval of the President has been passed by the House. It develops now, however, that the President approves the Senate bill. It differs widely from the House bill and is objected to by the Territories asking Statehood.

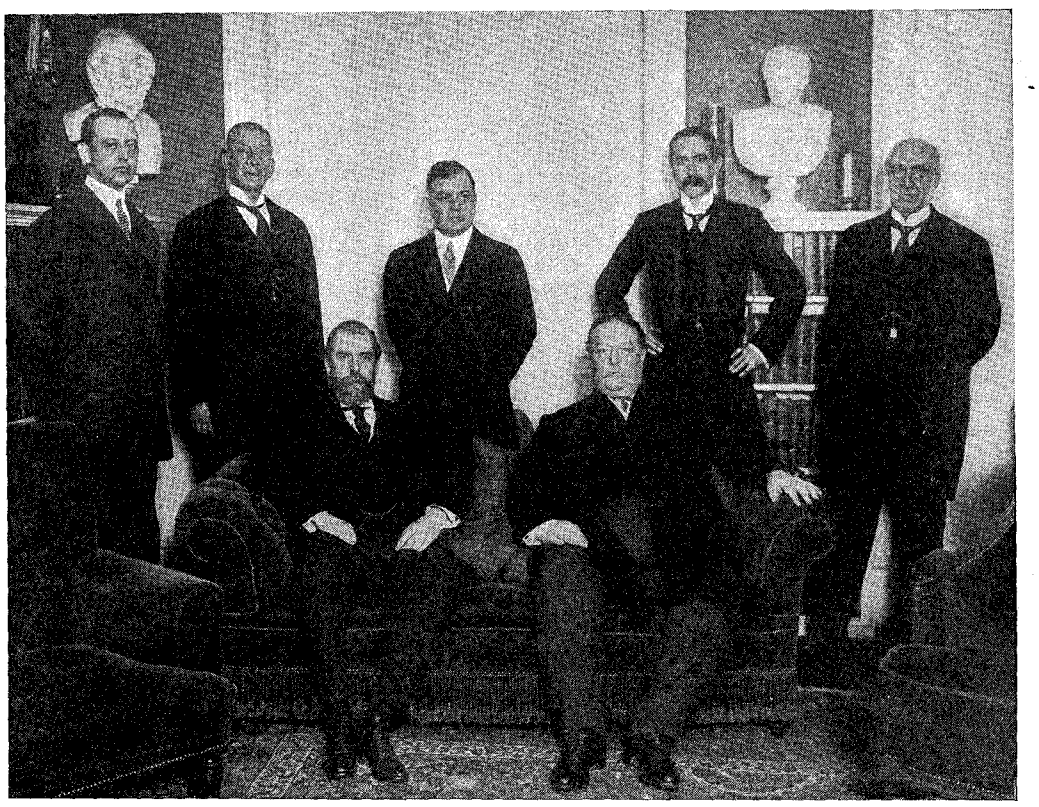
"The Senate bill, for instance, provides that prior to Statehood the constitutions shall be submitted to Congress and the President. Serious differences have developed over this feature, which, in the opinion of many, will prolong Statehood until kingdom come.

"The Alaskan Bill, which is said to be a favorite measure of the President, is drifting along, with the Senate seemingly indifferent, as is indicated by the difficulty of getting a committee quorum. The real point of trouble over this bill seems to be the proposed legislative council. This, according to provisions of the bill, will be appointed by the President. A strong sentiment has developed in favor of an elective council.

"The Railroad Bill amendments have not been reported by either the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House or the corresponding committee of the Senate. Representative Mann, of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee, is antagonistic to the President's ideas, particularly those pertaining to an interstate commerce court. From the present outlook it is not at all certain that the bill to be reported in either body will be drafted along the exact lines urged by the President.

"Fear is openly exprest by leaders in Congress, and it is shared by the Administration, that the Postal Savings-Bank Bill will fall by the wayside. It looked a month ago as if this bill would be among the first on the Taft legislative program to be spread on the statutes. There is no organized opposition to the creation of a postal savings-bank, but differences have developed as to the disposition of deposits that may result in this measure going over for action at some future session."

The publicity feature of the Corporation Tax Law, which was to let the light into the dark places of trust iniquity and other financial sin, but which was violently opposed by perfectly righteous corporations which didn't want their business secrets made public property, has been nullified by the discovery that there is no appropriation available for providing publicity. The President says in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury:



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PRESIDENT TAFT SURROUNDED BY HIS NEW YORK PARTY CHIEFS.

From the reader's left to right, standing, they are: James W. Wadsworth, Speaker of the New York State Assembly; Otto T. Bannard; Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman Republican State Committee of New York; Lloyd Griscom, President of the Republican County Committee of New York County; Senator Chauncey M. Depew. Governor Hughes is seated beside the President. It is rumored that Mr. Bannard and Mr. Griscom joined with the President and the Governor in advocating a thorough investigation of the charges of corruption against the Republican party in New York, but that the other members of the conference opposed so drastic a course.

"It seems to me that it was intended by Congress that the returns, original and corrected, but not the documents and evidence taken upon investigation, should be open to inspection, as are court records. . . . . .

"It now turns out, however, that by Section 4 of the Act of August 5, 1882, the Secretary of the Treasury is expressly prohibited from using any part of the appropriation of $100,000 made in the words of the statute already quoted for the employment of persons within the District of Columbia. In other words, therefore, no appropriation exists with which to make the returns of corporations a public record, available for public inspection in any different manner from that in which other internal-revenue records are public records."

Much of the difficulty the President is having is attributed by the New York *Journal of Commerce* to his abandonment of his executive position to invade the legislative field, which more properly belongs to Congress. It remarks:

"The President's plan of personally directing legislation for

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carrying out what he deems to be the policy of the party in power not only lacks constitutional sanction but it is an anomaly as a matter of precedent and is really inconsistent with the representative system. The House is supposed to represent the people in their several districts, while the Senate is supposed to represent them in their collective capacity in the several States, and the members of both are supposed to have regard to the interests and sentiments of their constituents and to endeavor to reconcile their differences and harmonize their action by debate and deliberation so as to reach a real majority conclusion. In the President's plan he assumes to represent the people of the country in a mass, or, rather, the majority of them which put him in office, and undertakes to impose his conclusions upon the legislative body in measures prepared in his Cabinet and embodying his ideas of party policy.

"Without discussing the real merits of this plan, or either justifying or condemning it as a means of 'getting things done,' or getting the right things done, we can not help recognizing difficulties in it. Our Senators and Representatives may not be great statesmen. They may not even be capable of thinking and acting for themselves without going wrong, and they may not know either what the people want or what is good for them, but they have been in the habit of flattering themselves that they could do their own thinking and that they have a right to act upon their own convictions. The President is said to be getting impatient at the slow progress that his measures are making and he is having conferences with Senators and House leaders with a view to urging them on to action. It is just possible that the slow progress is due to reluctance to doing work on this plan and to having measures imposed by Executive authority. Possibly things would go on quite as well if members of the majority were left to work out their own salvation."

A DEFENSE OF MEXICO

THE very title "Barbarous Mexico," of John Kenneth Turner's recent articles in *The American Magazine*, is an unwarranted libel upon a "much maligned and sadly misrepresented country" if we are to believe Mr. Elisha H. Talbot's defense of Mexico in a series of articles in *Moody's Magazine* (New York). Having quoted Mr. Turner's story of Mexican conditions in our issue of December 11, we now give the platform to Mr. Talbot, who undertakes to answer these charges categorically.

Instead of Mexico being a land "where peonage is the rule for the great masses, and where actual chattel slavery obtains for hundreds of thousands," we are told that any former abuses in the peonage system have disappeared or been very materially reduced, that it has never affected the Mexican laborers unfavorably in the matter of wages, that they "compare favorably with the laborers whom we find doing the ordinary tasks of the day-laborer in our own country," and that "the charge that slavery exists in Yucatan, in any of the many phases applicable to the term, is absolutely without foundation in fact." The charge of inhuman treatment of the Yaqui Indians in the State of Sonora, "probably the most serious indictment recently brought against Mexico," is denied, while Mexico's policy is justified on the plea of the necessity of keeping order, and the example of her Northern neighbor in dealing with the troublesome Indian tribes of the West is cited as affording a "most striking" parallel. General Torres, Governor of Sonora, is quoted as follows in answer to the charge that "hundreds of Yaqui families are being monthly sent away into exile," and that they "are being exterminated, and exterminated fast:"

"The fact is, that, instead of exterminating them, as did the United States in the cases of the Apaches and other murderous tribes, we send them to Yucatan. They will be returned to their old homes as soon as conditions make it advisable—as soon as their return will not mean a renewal of disorder, lawlessness, crime, and unrest. It depends entirely upon them and upon the members of the tribe who have not been sent away."

Stories of hanging women and children, of wholesale butcheries, of the suicide of 100 exiles, of the bringing in of ears and hands of slain Yaquis as proofs of their death, of the breaking up of families, and of the gobbling up of Yaqui property by officials are all branded by General Torres as "wicked fabrications." The deportation to Yucatan is thus justified:

"No peaceable Yaqui was ever deported to Yucatan or elsewhere; only such are deported as have been guilty of criminal acts: and no Mexican families have ever been deported—only Yaquis, and these after many appeals have been made to them to obey the laws of the land, and after repeated warnings to cease pillaging and murdering or suffer the consequences. Every opportunity is given them to become and remain law-abiding, and thus avoid deportation. . . . They are never bought or sold as slaves are bought and sold, but are simply required to work out whatever indebtedness they may incur or induce a new employer to take transfer of the account."

David E. Thompson, former United States Minister to Mexico, is quoted as saying in this connection:

"I venture the belief that any Yaqui ever sent to Yucatan preferred this sentence to death, which his conduct and his crimes merited. The Mexican Government has dealt more kindly with these bloodthirsty Indians than justice demanded."

Not only are Mr. Turner's charges of slavery denied in toto, but his accounts of overwork, brutal treatment, and starvation, with an accompanying abnormally high death-rate among the tobacco-workers in the Valle Nacional are set down as "an amazing fabrication." Instead of getting *tortillas* and sour beans once a day, they are given all the food they can eat—"not twice, but three times a day"—prepared by "their own women." According to Mr. Gustavo Mayer, an Orizaba cigar manufacturer thoroughly familiar with conditions in the tobacco-growing country, Mr. Turner's statement that "15,000 new slaves are required every year," is a gross exaggeration. As a matter of fact, he states "that the number of laborers going into the valley annually never exceeds 300 at most, and that these are amply sufficient to supply the demand." Mr. Mayer "also declares that he never saw or heard of a case of the killing or brutal treatment of a laborer in the valley," a statement confirmed by an American lawyer, Robert J. Kerr, who says:

"During the period of nine years covered by my personal experience there have been in that district two or three instances of improper treatment of laborers by their employers, but these were investigated as soon as reported, and the offenders were severely punished."

To Mr. Turner's charge that Mexico, despite its fair and elaborate constitution and system of laws, is a land misgoverned, with "neither constitution nor laws in operation," where there is neither free speech nor a free press, where elections are a mere sham, and popular government a farce in a country ruled by a despot and his favorites, Mr. Talbot has this to say:

"The outside world is given the impression that 'the members of the government group' have amassed great wealth at the expense of the country; but there is not even the smallest kind of a nail on which to hang such an insinuation. I doubt if there is a country on earth that can point to a cleaner record in this regard than can Mexico. Most certainly we of the United States should be the last to give voice to such a charge. For more than a quarter of a century I have been a somewhat close observer of Mexican current history, and in all that period I have never read or heard of a single authentic charge involving the nation's integrity or the honor of a national official of prominence."

Mr. Talbot rather pointedly suggests that if Mr. Turner were to make a "truthful comparison" with our own country "the unwisdom of hunting for a mote in our neighbor's eye while in our own a score or more are festering" would be forcibly illustrated. "For every unproven instance of brutal whippings of renegade Yaquis by henequen growers in Yucatan, charged by these purveyors of imaginary horrors, a hundred proven instances of the terrible beating of convicts in the penitentiaries and convict camps of Texas and other States can be produced," while a similar comparison might be made of "the entire category of offenses, from murder, criminal assault, highway robbery, lynching, official graft, and calumny down the long line to plain drunk and petty larceny."

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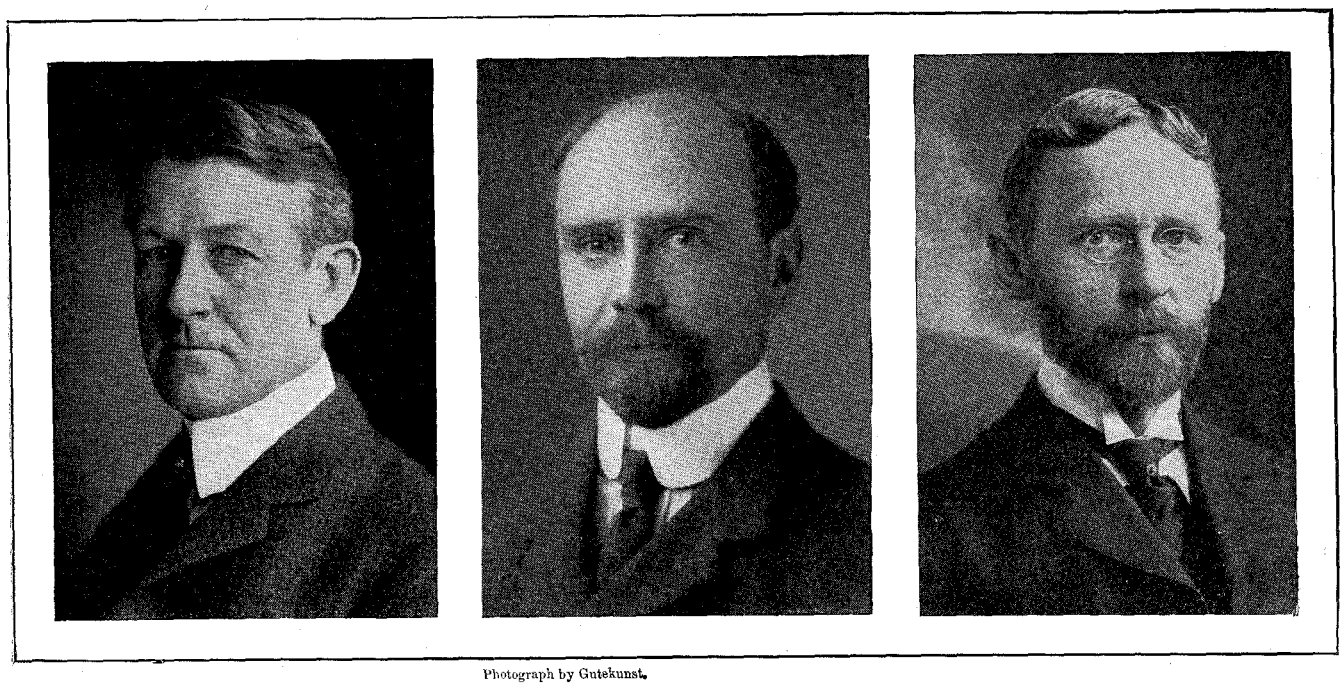

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DR. JAMES DE WITT ANDREWS. MR. LUCIEN HUGH ALEXANDER. PROF. GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY.

THEY WOULD LET LIGHT INTO OUR LEGAL JUNGLE,

And lessen the law's uncertainties by reducing to order and accessibility this country's unsystematized mass of court decisions.

TO CLEAR OUR LEGAL JUNGLE

FEW people who go to law probably realize the risk they run of suffering injustice at the hands of judges and lawyers to whom the law itself is a confused chaos of uncertainties. "Bench and bar alike," says a writer in *The Green Bag* (Boston, February), "have been and are floundering in the mazes of unorganized, unsystematized, and often conflicting rules and decisions." The courage or recklessness of a layman who enters our legal thicket, led by a lawyer whose mind is in the state just described, may well be imagined. A New York banker is quoted as saying that "the greatest risk in business is the legal risk," and William B. Hornblower, ex-president of the New York State Bar Association, declares that "the present condition of the law is little short of appalling." A Berlin jurist, who recently came to America to prosecute legal research, remarks that very soon he found himself "lost between hundreds and thousands of unsystematized decisions without any possibility of systematizing them myself." The deplorable result of this confusion is that much needless litigation crowds and clogs the courts, delays justice, and often defeats it. "It is often impossible," says Mr. Justice Day, of the Supreme Court, "for counsel to give legal advice competent to guide their clients in doing what the law sanctions and approves, and refraining from disobeying the law, which, if litigation follows, they are presumed to know."

To clear this legal jungle or jumble Mr. Lucien Hugh Alexander presents in the magazine named above a scheme conceived and worked out by Dr. James De Witt Andrews, Prof. George W. Kirchwey, and himself. It might seem to the layman an impossible task to systematize into a well-ordered whole the formidable mass of laws and decisions of the Federal and State legislatures and courts. But, as Mr. Justice Holmes observes, "the number of our precedents when generalized and reduced to a system, is not unmanageably large," and "they present themselves as a finite body of dogma, which may be mastered within a reasonable time." Judge Dillon, too, says that while "the number of cases is legion," yet "the principles they establish are comparatively few, capable of being thoroughly mastered and capable also of direct and intelligent statement." Therefore, says the writer:

"We propose to block out, with the ablest expert advice obtainable, the entire field of the law under a logical system of classification, so that, when the work is published, the law on any particular point may readily be ascertained."

The authors of this scheme have gone so far as to figure out the actual cost of producing order out of chaos, and they set the figure at $600,000. They boldly ask some multimillionaire to come forward with this sum and hint at his reward in the following words of the late James C. Carter:

"Such a work, well executed, would be the *vade mecum* of every lawyer and every judge. It would be the one indispensable tool of his art. Fortune and fame sufficient to satisfy any measure of avarice or ambition would be the due reward of the man, or men, who should succeed in conferring such a boon."

The codes of Justinian and Napoleon will preserve their fame as long as laws and justice endure—why should not some American capitalist secure immortality on the same terms? Prof. Roscoe Pound, of the University of Chicago, writes:

"It has been said that the crimes of a Bonaparte and the bigotry of a Justinian will be forgotten because at their bidding the rough places in the way of justice were made smooth. The patron under whose auspices the way of American justice shall be made smooth will have done no less and will be the greater, in that he devoted his own while they commanded the resources of States."

The plan is commended by such eminent authorities as Elihu Root, Alton B. Parker, Governor Hughes, Justices Day, Moody, and Brewer, James Bryce, Joseph H. Choate, Attorney-General Wickersham, John Sharp Williams, Judges Gray and Grosscup, and Woodrow Wilson. Some of the important benefits of such a code are thus enumerated:

"The proposed statement of the American *Corpus Juris* would tend to bring about uniformity between the different States in the administration of justice. The publication of this work will make the administration of justice more exact and enable the average citizen to secure cheaper and more speedy justice. The publication of the American *Corpus Juris*, prepared in the way outlined, and representing as it would more than a century of not only the intellect and wisdom of the Federal courts, but of the learned jurists expounding the law from the benches of the appellate courts of every State in the Union, could not but place America in the lead of the world in the field of jurisprudence, and enable her to exercise a more potent influence in world councils."

Judge J. H. Reed, of Pennsylvania, is quoted as saying:

"Nothing has contributed more to the general unrest, and to the

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growth of strange doctrines of government and increase of foolish and injurious legislation than the uncertainty of legal decisions. And this uncertainty is largely due to the mass of reported cases, which are increasing by the thousands yearly, and which the practising lawyer and trial judge are compelled (in most cases hurriedly) to attempt to reconcile. In most cases, the best counsel can do in advising is to guess at the probabilities. The client suffers by this uncertainty, and there can be no greater public service than is suggested by your memorandum, for every one, rich or poor, large business man or small trader, even the proverbial widow and orphan are vitally interested in knowing to a practical certainty their respective rights and duties."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

PARIS isn't so in Seine as it was.—*Deseret News.*

SENATOR ELKINS doesn't trust the New England conscience when the subject is tariff.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A COLLEGE professor who says that a working-man can live on 20 cents a day does not specify the number of days he can keep it up.—*Washington Star.*

WE have discovered one publication which has had nothing whatever to say about the high cost of living. It is the *Ohio Penitentiary News.*—*Toledo Blade.*

THE President's assertion that the White House is a lonely place sounds like a bid for another appropriation for traveling expenses.—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

A WOMAN has been appointed as a member of the Spokane police force. Thus the woman's club becomes a tangible and undisputable power.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

RUMORS that the ex-Sultan of Turkey is amusing himself by carpenter-work may result merely from the fact that he is saying nothing and sawing wood.—*Washington Star.*

IT is safe to say that the present occupant of the White House will not have to emigrate to Uganda to escape the suspicion of dictating to his successor.—*Providence Journal.*

POSSIBLY one salutary rule of the gridiron would be the requirement that each eleven pay the surgical and funeral bill incurred by the other eleven.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE Canadian farmers have succeeded in securing Government elevators. If the Government only would operate the farms and turn over to them the profits the Canadians might move over here and enjoy life.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

UNROMANTIC age, when a girl's name written on an egg not only fails to produce an eligible correspondent but turns up three years later as an exhibit in a cold-storage investigation!—*New York World.*

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., is foreman of a grand jury in New York. Other members of the family, we believe, have considered the grand-jury question from the other end of the proposition.—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

A CHICAGO man gave notice that he was going to blow up the United States Senate with an explosive, and the police got busy at once in an effort to run him down. True patriotism receives but little encouragement in this country.—*Emporia Gazette.*

SATURDAY was the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, one of the most prominent Southern men since the establishment of this Government, and, barring his politics and his political associates and his political errors, one of the ablest and finest men the country has ever had.—*Charleston News and Courier.* Barring a few limitations on the whole-souledness of the foregoing tribute, it appears to testify as strikingly to South Carolina's reasonableness as it does to Lincoln's greatness.—*New York Tribune.*

COLONEL ROOSEVELT is too wise a man to return until Halley's comet has got through with the limelight.—*Washington Post.*

CAN you understand why the automobile-maker should hire a page in a newspaper to say that his output for three years ahead is all sold?—*Chicago News.*

THE cause of the high price of living appears to depend wholly upon one's political convictions.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE usual thousands of liberal Americans will contribute to the relief of Paris next summer, anyway.—*Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

"CHICKENS may be kept nine months," says Dr. Wiley. Much depends on the character of the neighborhood.—*Toledo Blade.*

IF it is true that among the Druids the egg was a symbol of eternity, it presupposes a system of cold storage superior even to our own.—*New York Evening Post.*

WESTERN man has offered to marry Carrie Nation. The Nobel peace prize for 1910 is thus early disposed of, provided she takes him.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

A FEDERAL court has fined the union hatters for a boycott. The Beef Trust has done the same thing to the people of the United States.—*Philadelphia North American.*

PUBLISHERS are seeking tariff interpretation which shall put a flat rate on all books whose chief value is paper. This is a large and rapidly growing class.—*Boston Herald.*

THE University of Missouri is going to institute a course in writing poetry, that being another of the things evidently that Missourians have to be shown.—*Detroit Pree Press.*

DR. WILEY says he has saved the Government $12,000,000 in the past ten years. The which is now represented, perhaps, in one or two obsolete war-ships.—*Washington Herald.*

THE Shuberts announce that they will not produce "The Man Higher Up" this season. None of the graft investigators seem able to produce him, either.—*Denver Republican.*

VICE-PRESIDENT SHERMAN says the insurgents in Congress are simply men who want to please their constituents. All of which shows that a man may be a vice-president and still have lucid intervals.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

A PENNSYLVANIA minister has gone on record that he will not marry a couple, unless the man can show an income of $2,000 a year. Evidently he doesn't expect to perform any titled marriages.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"UNCLE JOE" declined to decide a point of order in the House the other day, but put it squarely up to the House itself. It took the House two hours to find the answer. All of which may or may not be pertinent to the issue, of course.—*Washington Herald.*

IN THE LAND OF THE SPHINX—THE POWER OF ASSOCIATION.

—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal.*

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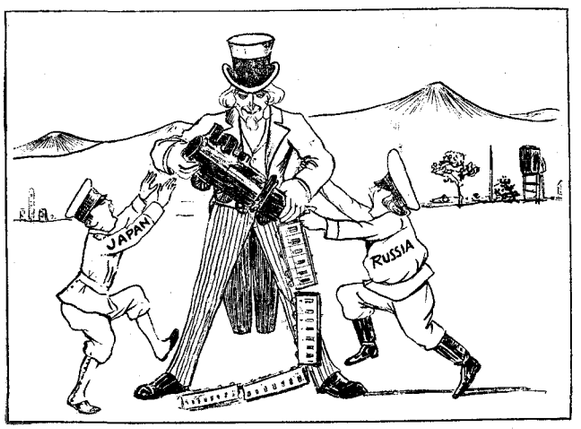
JAPAN'S ANGER AT THE KNOX SCHEME

THERE is something almost portentous in the manner in which the Japanese press criticize Secretary Knox's proposal for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways. Last week we noted the wrath of Russia at our Secretary of State; now we find the same feeling in Japan. As if with one voice all the Japanese papers, whether metropolitan or local, radical or conservative,



"NEUTRALIZATION."

The interested parties have a pretty clear idea what "neutralization" would mean in the American sense.

—*Fischietto* (Turin).

raise a chorus of protest against the American proposal. The United States is charged with ingratitude, hypocrisy, and selfishness. Secretary Knox, we are told, has been ill-mannered and short-sighted. He has been trying to bully the island kingdom and to promote his country's interests at the expense of justice and honesty. The Japanese papers are unanimous and their voice is a voice of firm resolution and cool deliberation such as is raised by a nation only at a great crisis in which its honor and safety are involved. Nor are these the mere utterances of bombastic jingoism, for the numerous interviews published in the leading papers clearly show that scholars, educators, and business men all join the chorus. It seems as if the little islanders were determined to erect one solid barrier against our advance in Manchuria, and declare with a commanding tone: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." No other diplomatic question since the rise of Young Japan has called up such a demonstration of united resolution from the insular nation, excepting, perhaps, the crisis in the Korean situation immediately before the Chino-Japanese War, and the news of Russian activities in the Far East prior to the great conflict with Russia.

It would be alike burdensome and superfluous to set forth in detail the comment of all the leading journals, for their views, tho exprest in different terms, are practically unanimous. In describing Secretary Knox's proposal they do not shrink from employing such epithets as "absurd," "ridiculous," "unstatesmanlike," "self-seeking," and the like. Among the milder terms we find "inconsiderate," "indiscreet," "unfair," "doctrinaire," "impracticable," and "fantastic." For the week or so following the publication of the American project the editorial columns of the leading Japanese newspapers were mainly occupied by the discussion of this question. The *Hochi* and the *Vorodzu* liken the American proposal to the interference of Russia, Germany, and France, which virtually mobbed Japan off the stage at the close of her victorious war with China, and declare that, come what may, Japan can not afford to repeat that bitter experience, which left an ineffaceable tarnish upon her national escutcheon. It happened that on the day when Mr. Knox's plan was made known in Tokyo the Mikado's capital was extending whole-hearted welcome to a party of some 800 American tourists. They were mere sightseers, but the leading towns in Japan treated these Americans, it seems, as if they were their own guests, arrived on a visit at the invitation of Japan. Indeed, the cordiality of the Japanese was, we are told, shown to such an extent that the leader of the party, Dr. Clark, was granted an audience by the Mikado, a unique event under the circumstances. Thus we read in the *Vorodzu*:

"It is the irony of fate that while we have the honor and pleasure of entertaining our American visitors, we should receive from Washington the most unpleasant news. Are we to look upon America as the same good friend of ours that she has been, or must we forever drop her from the list of our friends? For our part we prefer to continue the manifestation of our sincere friendship and good-will toward her whenever occasion presents."

The Japanese papers almost invariably remind our Government that the Japanese railways in Manchuria were acquired at an enormous sacrifice of blood and treasure. Thus the Tokyo *Asahi* inquires if it ever occurred to Mr. Knox that Japan's Manchurian railways cost her 2,000,000,000 yen and 100,000 lives. "We may," it says, "presume that the Powers are accommodating enough to disburse this enormous sum just for 700 miles of railways," but "how will Mr. Knox," it asks, "estimate the value of the lives lost for their acquisition?" The manner in which our Administration approached the Mikado's Government with the neutralization proposition is criticized by the *Mainichi-shimbun* in the following terms:

"The etiquette of diplomacy demands that America should first have consulted Russia and Japan about the proposal, for it directly affects these two nations. On the contrary, Mr. Knox submitted it merely to England, France, and Germany, and not until these Powers intimated that they had no objection to it so far as its principle was concerned, did the American Secretary lay it before Russia and Japan. It seems as tho Mr. Knox hoped to bully us by showing how formidable a backing he had obtained."

The Japanese journals fail to see why, of all the Chinese railways under foreign control, those in Manchuria alone should be neutralized. If the Japanese and Russian lines in Manchuria must be handed over to China for the sake of the "open door" and "equal opportunity," why, asks the *Nippon*, should the German

BROTHER JONATHAN'S LITTLE JOKE.

PIOUS BROTHER JONATHAN—"Dearly beloved brethren! What does it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his own soul? Come, let us 'neutralize' this fine piece of pork!"

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

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line in Shangtung, the French line in Yunnan, and, indeed, all the railways in China managed or financed by foreign Powers be allowed to maintain their existing status? The *Vorodzu* goes so far as to call the Taft Administration a "trouble-maker," and says:

"In virtue of the *entente cordiale* entered into by Washington and Tokyo in November, 1908, the American Government is bound to respect the *status quo* in China. From which it follows that it must refrain from taking any measure calculated to disturb Japan's existing position in Manchuria. It is also understood that, should America find our policy inimical to the principles laid down in the diplomatic notes exchanged, she will communicate first of all with us. But the manner in which Mr. Knox presented the neutralization scheme to us inevitably leads us to suspect that he paid but scant respect to the spirit of that understanding. Besides, his proposal is, to us, of much more serious nature than it appears on the surface, for, with our railways taken from our hand, our leased territory, and especially the port of Dairen, upon which we have made an enormous outlay, would become useless to us. . . . We

THE RUSSIAN BEAR—"I wish to announce definitely to the world at large that I really haven't the slightest intention of declaring war on Japan." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

have been wont to regard America as a stanch guardian of peace, but her recent activities in Central America are enough to dispel all such illusions. We can not help thinking that it is nothing but selfish ambition and unreasonable jealousy which actuated her to propose, in the name of international peace, the neutralization of Manchurian railways. Perhaps, however, this particular proposal has emanated not so much from the desire of the American people as from the designs of the present Administration at Washington. The Taft Cabinet has, so we are informed, proved not quite up to the expectation of the public, and the voice of disappointment has been heard throughout the country. To escape from this embarrassing situation, the Taft Administration has, we may surmise, thought it expedient to divert the attention of a clamorous public to foreign affairs. The Americans have an innate liking for 'big things,' and we doubt not that this Manchurian proposition, however impracticable, has been applauded by an unthinking public."

It is fair to add that the organs of the Japanese Government, while on the main agreeing with their contemporaries, discuss the question with greater restraint and caution. The *Kokumin*, for instance, deems it unnecessary to question the sincerity and good intention of our Government in submitting the neutralization proposal to the Powers, and counsels the nation to pay it due respect and consider its merits and demerits without bias.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STANDING FORCES OF THE FAR EAST

RUSSIA still maintains a force of more than 200,000 in Manchuria and there are wild rumors and predictions of war in the Far East. The magazine is piled high, and it needs but one spark for an explosion. Russia is sore at her defeat by Japan, and Japan is still sore and disappointed over being buncoed out of her expected indemnity by the Treaty of Portsmouth. The Prussian General von der Boeck admits all this, but declares in the *Deutsche Revue* (Berlin) that there is no immediate prospect of a rupture. After investigating more practical problems, he proceeds to give an account of the forces the various Powers have on the spot. Of Russia's Asiatic forces he writes:

"Russia continues to maintain in the Far East a large part of the forces sent there during the war. Posted there, on a peace footing, is an army of 200,000 men, who in the event of war would easily be reenforced by 100,000 more. This number does not include either the garrisons of the fortresses, the reserve forces, or the territorial militia. Vladivostok has been strengthened by new fortifications so as to become a stronghold of the first rank. The naval forces which Russia maintains in the Far East have, however, received but scanty attention in the way of increase, a natural consequence of the destruction of the Russian fleet in the late war. Altho Russia, in case of war, would thus be compelled to confine herself to the defensive, it is nevertheless true that Russia's position in the Far East has been much improved since the war."

Japan's financial condition has prevented much improvement in her armament, and while she need not fear Russia on the sea, she is scarcely her match on the land. General von der Boeck says:

"Japan since the Treaty of Portsmouth has also struggled, in spite of financial obstacles, to augment her military forces and to improve their organization in accordance with the experience gathered in the course of the war. Her army, which before the war consisted of 13 divisions only, now numbers 19. On a peace footing Japan maintains 250,000 men, who in time of war could be reenforced by 750,000 of all arms.

"As to her fleet, it exhibits a remarkable expansion, both by the incorporation into her squadron of war-ships captured from the Russians, and subsequently repaired and modernized, and by ships of new construction. It is also noteworthy that Japan has on the stocks several great cruisers of the *Dreadnought* type, so that at the present moment she holds the fifth place among the naval Powers of the world. It is quite probable that by 1911 she will have attained to the fourth place. Since Japan, for the present at least, has no cause to fear the naval forces of Russia, to judge from her eager efforts toward naval expansion it is quite credible that she anticipates a possible war with some other Power, probably America."

China is also beginning to make vigorous warlike preparations, this Prussian expert tells us, and it has surprized the world that a nation which formerly held "the trade of war" in supreme contempt should suddenly turn to it with enthusiastic ardor. To quote his words:

"Up to recent times China on account of her military feebleness was almost a negligible quantity in the political intrigues of the Far East. At present things have changed. The Chinese Government has been engaged upon a vast project for the reorganization of the national army on a European basis. In accordance with this project the Chinese Army is to comprize, on a peace footing, some 36 divisions of 20,000 men each."

General von der Boeck thinks that Europe has good reason to fear the ambitious aspirations of the Japanese. Even now they are not contented with their situation in Asia. Europe should not be deluded by their smiling submissiveness, he declares. At present while preparing herself Japan remains inert. "When favorable opportunity presents itself she will not hesitate to declare war on the Powers who have balked her in the past. The nation most immediately menaced is Russia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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POLITICAL SERFDOM IN RURAL ENGLAND

ONE lesson learned from the recent general election is "the slavery" of the country people to their landlords, who dictate how they shall vote, declares Mr. A. St. John Adcock, writing in the Liberal *Daily Chronicle* (London). Mr. Adcock is a journalist and novelist well known in London. He lives in a rural district of Hertfordshire and writes from personal observation. He admits that the workingmen of London and other large cities are "healthfully independent fellows." They do not vote "out of fear of their landlords or employers." But it is different with "the farm hands and workers on the soil." These men are far "too dependent, too terribly under the influence of their lords and masters. Their souls are not their own." Even the schools are dominated by the influence of the noble lords, and we read:

"There are some church schools in a village not far away from me. Ever since electioneering started in this division of Hertfordshire the little children in that school have been instructed in the 'virtues' of tariff reform, and just before polling day the blue rosettes of the Tory candidate were served out to those helpless youngsters. The parents of one boy complained to me of this, as they, in common with others of the parents, are stanch Liberals; but they sensibly decided not to complain nor remove the ribbon, since that might bring the child into disfavor with his teacher."

Soon after the electioneering began in Hertfordshire, "a local great lady withdrew her custom from a tradesman," on learning that he was a Liberal. Two similar instances came directly under the writer's notice. A local duke, in Mr. Adcock's opinion, assumes almost divine honors to himself, and we read of "a charming village" owned by this "noble duke":

"Above the doors of the cottages in this village appears the duke's monogram; his monogram is also on the outer wall of the church, as if he were the local deity, and it were dedicated to his worship. The villagers are the duke's tenants, and since none of the poorer dwellers hereabouts believe in the secrecy of the ballot it is easy to guess for which candidate they voted and why."

The deplorable condition of the poor, forced, as this Liberal writer thinks, to vote against their own interests, is thus dwelt upon under the subtitle "Slums and Terrorism":

"Another village hereabouts has slums in it almost as deplorable as any you can find in the worst parts of London. The villagers are very poor, kindly, uninformed, and unambitious. Their average earnings are fifteen shillings a week, and there are several weeks when they are out of work through no fault of their own. How they and their families (large families, some of them) contrive to keep alive in those black weeks is more than I can say.

"Nearly within sight of this village lives a peer who has done nothing whatever to earn his title; he owns much property, including a park of many acres, beautiful gardens and preserves, and a pleasant mansion. How this gentleman can go, or allow his wife or his agents to go, to those hard-beset cottagers and urge them not to vote in their own interests, but in his—not to vote against putting a tax on their insufficient food, but against a small tax being put on the increased value his superfluity of land has acquired, not from his labors, but from the labor of the community—this, too, is more than I can say. Humanly speaking, one would think that if he went to look at those small cottages, and reflected on the narrow, starved, slavish lives of their occupants, and reflected also on the comfort and ease and luxury of his own lot, he would feel an unconquerable sense of shame against even asking men so incalculably poorer than himself to cast a single vote in his private interests, knowing how he already has everything, and they nothing. . . . . .

"Several [cottagers and laboring-men] had been requested by their landlords to display Tory bills and to vote for that candidate, and they were not going to risk being turned out of their cottages. When I spoke of the secrecy of the ballot, 'Don't you make any mistake,' they said; 'they've got ways of finding out. They and their fathers have for so long been under the heels of the little great men of the locality that they are obsessed with a superstition of their omniscience. To some I said, 'You are not a landowner or an aristocrat. The landowners and aristocrats have possest themselves of more than their due shares of land and money by looking after their own interests, of course, not by looking after yours. They are fighting to keep it all, and add more to it; and do you suppose they hope to do that by still looking after their own interests or by beginning to look after yours?' 'That's all very well,' said they, 'but if you put this extra tax on their land they'll raise our rents or take it off our wages, and so it's us that'll have to suffer.'"

Mr. Adcock, writing of course from a partizan standpoint,

THE IRISH TUNE.

MR. JOHN REDMOND—"Now then, bhoys, you'll have to dance to my tune this time!" —*Weekly Chronicle* (Newcastle).

THE IRONY OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

MR. JOHN REDMOND—"Well, if I can't rule in Dublin, I can here!" —*Punch* (London).

IRELAND IN THE SADDLE AT LAST.

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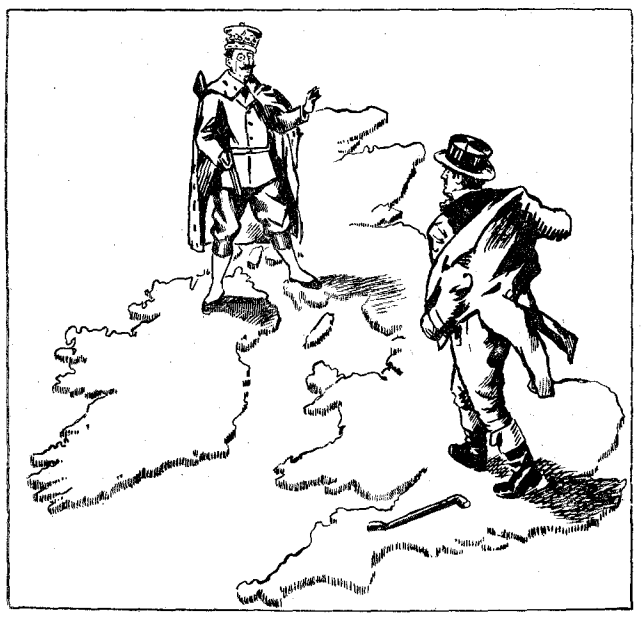
predicts dire results if protection is ever the law of the land in England. Hence his words:

"For my part, the more I see of the pinched, subservient lives that are led by the very poor in country and in town, the less I blame the French for the excesses they committed in the first heat of the Revolution. The more I see of such lives and realize how, in spite of all obstacles, the rural poor are slowly progressing, despite the unmanly tactics to which their lords and masters stoop,



JOHN BULL—"Are these *my* islands or yours?"
—*Daily News* (London).

the more certain I am that if ever these short-sighted tariff reformers mislead the people into putting their necks back under the cruel, antiquated yoke of Protection—then the desperate millions will not stop short at bread-riots, as they did before."

GOVERNMENT CARE FOR THE MINERS—In no country in the world do so many people die by accident or neglect as in the United States, declares Dr. Ernst Schultze-Grossborstel in the *Grenzboten* (Berlin). He speaks of error in rearing children, fire, railway wrecks, and accidents in coal-mines as among the causes of this alleged abnormal mortality. The greatest number of deaths from misadventure, he declares, is met with in the case of coal-miners. We gave the figures in our issue for February 12. While giving the Federal Government ample credit for doing all in its power to protect the lives of those who labor in coal-mines, this writer thinks that the separate States are behind England, Germany, and France in their mining-laws and administrative oversight. "It is only in the last few years," says this writer, "that the North Americans, alarmed at their own mining-disasters, have discovered with surprize that European countries, in all these things, have instituted special legislative enactments to exercise a protective influence." He proceeds to give full credit to our Federal Government in this matter and says:

"The Federal Government of North America deserves unstinted praise for its fight against the prevalence of mining-accidents. By the publications officially circulated during the last few years it has kept the significance of the problem ever before the public eye. Neither care nor cost has been spared in arriving at scientific and experimental results by which such accidents may be prevented or their consequences mitigated. In a suburb of Pittsburg the miniature model of a mine has been built for the purposes of experiment and of instruction in safe mining-construction and of rendering succor in the hour of disaster. It has taken every possible means to induce the legislative bodies of the individual States, as well as the private mine-owners, to follow the example thus set them. The most eminent specialists have been summoned from Europe in order that they may give to the solution of these problems the advantage of their special experience; in short, the Government at Washington has employed all conceivable ways and means within its power to keep the black diamonds of North America for the future unstained by human blood."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DARK SIDE OF GERMAN COLONIZATION

COLONIAL adventures in tropic countries have always had their stories of difficulties, sometimes of injustice. Often valuable lives and treasure have been wasted. Even in cases like our occupation of the Philippines, where the object is not mercenary, disasters and unexpected expenses often attend such enterprises. Germany's experience in Africa, if we may believe the political critics of Berlin, has proved no exception. The German possessions in Southwest Africa have been called "the grave of the German soldier and the hell of the native negro." The Socialist party in the Reichstag have frequently brought up the question of German colonization and denounced it as carried on merely for the benefit of certain capitalists, and August Bebel reports and echoes these utterances in his *Vorwaerts* (Berlin) with emphatic eloquence. In a recent article in this journal we read of "the famine in the land of diamonds." The condition of the natives in the German possessions "is most wretched," we read. They have been "robbed of their land and of their cattle." "The compulsory labor imposed upon them yields them but a bare subsistence." "Not only the men and women" of German Southwest Africa, with its estimated population of 200,000, "but the children have to labor for bread to satisfy their hunger. If they can not find and accept work they must starve."

The writer in *Vorwaerts* states that such has been the report of the local missionaries for some years past and "the destitution of the natives is becoming annually more pronounced." "During the past year many of them have perished of actual starvation."

He quotes from the report of the missionaries at Tsameb, a station in the north of Hereroland. Bitter complaints are made concerning the child-labor of that district. When the missionaries tried to open a morning- and evening-school for children, they could find almost no pupils. To quote:

"Out of forty in the immediate neighborhood, only seven could be found. The young people, as usual, were employed as small drudges by the many white laborers, and many were the vile things they saw, and in most cases were forced to undergo."

The general condition of the natives, who once were prosperous cattle-raisers on the high grazing-grounds of this district, is now pictured as deplorable, and "while the greedy capitalists in Southwest Africa are gathering in diamonds that amount to fortunes, the natives, deprived of all that gave them a living, are literally dying off by famine."

The white men make a special practise of pouncing down upon the milch cattle of farmers who have managed to keep such beasts for the family support. Lucky for the black man who can find "roots or beetles" sufficient to keep him alive.

"Such is the condition of things in Southwest Africa, such are the blessings which Germany brings to the black aborigines! The German Government is not satisfied with enslaving the conquered tribes. The black man is despoiled of all his possessions, without a guaranty that he will be allowed enough to support bare existence. Hundreds upon hundreds have thus been driven to death by starvation."

It is natural enough that this Socialist organ should close its criticism with a fling at Mr. Dernburg, whose journey to Africa did so little to relieve the situation either for German troops or black natives, but was alleged to have been taken merely in the interests of Berlin bankers and traders. So he closes with the exclamation: "Such, forsooth, are the blessings bestowed by the colonial policy of Germany!"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE NATURE OF SENSATION

SHALL we ever know exactly how our feelings are related to the atomic movements that accompany them in the brain? Prof. E. de Cyon, late of the St. Petersburg Academy of Medicine, who writes on the subject in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, January 8), thinks that a sensation as communicated to the brain is a more or less perfect image of the outer object that occasioned it. The absolute solution of the question is doubtless beyond us. Says Professor De Cyon, in substance:

"The most illustrious philosophers have always considered the problem insoluble. Descartes declared that the mechanical conception of the world halted before the impossibility of explaining the essence of elementary sensation. Neither the movements of the atoms of our bodies nor the qualities of our mind can separately render sensation comprehensible to us.

"The creator of modern critical philosophy, Locke, asserts that our mind is powerless to discover an intelligible relation between material objects and the sensations that they produce in us. Kant's efforts resulted in only an apparent solution of the difficulty. Kant considers the concept as being given in advance of the sensorial experience.

"Physiology has not been any more fortunate in its efforts to explain the nature of our sensations and perceptions and the fault is largely that of Helmholtz. This is how he conceives the mechanism of our sensations:

"'Our sensations are the effects produced on our organs by exterior causes; the manner in which these effects are manifested depends essentially on the nature of the apparatus on which the action is exerted. So far as the quality of our sensations depends on the peculiarities of the exterior action that provokes them, it should be considered as a sign of the action and not as its image. A sign necessitates no sort of resemblance with the object designated.'

"Despite the high authority of Helmholtz as a physiologist, his conception, which is purely metaphysical, has not been accepted unreservedly. We may recall one fact recognized by all physiologists which directly refutes this concept of symbols: Our understanding is absolutely powerless to influence or correct the illusions of our senses.

"We see the moon as a flat disk, altho well knowing it to be spherical. In spite of Copernicus, Galileo, and Newton, we always see the sun rise and set. Our understanding is equally incapable of correcting the innumerable optical illusions that may be provoked at will in the course of laboratory experiments in physiology.

"The impossibility of the mind's modification of our erroneous sensations must be attributed to the structure and the functional faculties of the brain-centers, and not to defects of the understanding. In fact, as we think correctly, it is the limited faculties of our ganglionic cells that can not adapt themselves to our thoughts. All these facts impose upon us two general conclusions: 1. Sensations are not signs or symbols that the understanding imposes upon us, but rather veritable images of the exterior world, images that may remain ineffaceable during the whole life. 2. The alleged limits of our understanding are in reality only the limits of the brain-centers, organs of our psychic life. This latter conclusion justifies again the necessity of eliminating the mind from the brain functions and witnesses in favor of the dualistic conception of mind and body."

The author's theory of sensation as a faithful reproduction of the outside world means, for instance, as he goes on explicitly to tell us, that the image cast upon the retina by the lense of the eye is transmitted in some way to the brain as an image. If we could actually perceive the mechanism of nerve and brain, we should first, he says, see the excitation of the retina by the image, then its transmission to the corresponding ganglions of the brain, situated in the visual sphere, and then its comparison with images derived from other senses, in order to correct or perfect it. If the object is in motion, its image moves in the brain across the "image of our visual field." Professor De Cyon thus concludes:

"A fortunate consequence of the conception of sensations as a faithful reproduction of exterior objects is to render vain the external speculations on the reality of the world, which for centuries have interfered with the development of psychology. Likewise there is an end also of the bizarre hypothesis that light, sounds, odors, and the other excitants of the peripheral organs of sense do not really exist, and are only the products of our sensations. As long ago as the time of Galileo this idea answered more to the needs of human vanity than to the exigencies of strict logic. The argument that the light rays act otherwise on the skin than on the retina, or that mechanical and electric excitement of the retina also make us experience a vague luminous sensation was already outworn, even before the discoveries of Maxwell and Hertz. The sun will continue to illumine the earth, even when all trace of living beings shall have disappeared, as it illumines at present its other uninhabited satellites. When he placed the creation of light before that of plants, animals, and man, Moses was right. Without the light of the sun, no life was or is possible on the earth. The retina receives and sees the light; it does not produce it. The same also is true for the other organs of sense."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"TYRANNY" OF THE METRIC SYSTEM

THAT the metric system is being forced on the public in a high-handed and tyrannical manner is the editorial opinion of *American Medicine* (New York, January). What it calls the tyranny of the metric advocates is only one instance, so it thinks, of persecution by entrenched authority. The writer recalls that it has been pointed out a thousand times that the popular measures were evolved for practical use by the common people themselves, who must have units easily divisible by two or three, while the scientists have evolved another system far more convenient to them and then have tried to force it on people who can not use it. Further:

"Few uneducated peasants are able to divide a measure into ten parts and where the metric system has been imposed on them, they have immediately devised half, quarter, and eighth units like our commercial divisions of the dollar and dime. In certain parts of Europe, the peasants still use their ages-old measures where the metric system is the only legal one. They can not do otherwise and the attempt to force them to the impossible shows gross ignorance of psychology on the part of the metric advocates. Thousands of years hence our western roads will still be a mile apart even if the sign-posts mark the distances in decimals of a kilometer. It would be just as sensible for the common people to rise in their wrath and pass laws making it illegal to use in laboratory work any other than their practical measures—indeed more sensible, for the scientist can do it, tho inconveniently, whereas the peasant can not use metric measures at all. These are the reasons why physicians in contact with the less intelligent are compelled to use the measures most easily comprehended, even if the prescription is written in decimals. We doubt, therefore, whether the metric system will ever come into general use in medical practise or any other matter connected with the lowly.

"French metric tyranny is now beginning to be actually harmful. The laws have been made so strict that manufacturers are forbidden to use foreign measures or the old native ones. In Lyons several men have been fined for making goods on non-metric measures, tho intended for export to countries where the metric goods will not sell. Tyranny of science could not be carried farther, unless all manufacturers are jailed for trying to increase French prosperity. We may, therefore, expect to see a marked reaction as soon as the injury is fully realized, and the metric advocates may prepare for the coming storm. It might as well be acknowledged at once that tho the metric system is indispensable for laboratory work or international science, if such an expression is allowable, it is beyond the capacity of the common herd who have evolved more convenient ways of measuring and will not use the scientific because unable. A century of effort has failed to make people do the impossible and there is no hope of future success. The medical profession must realize that in their scientific work they must

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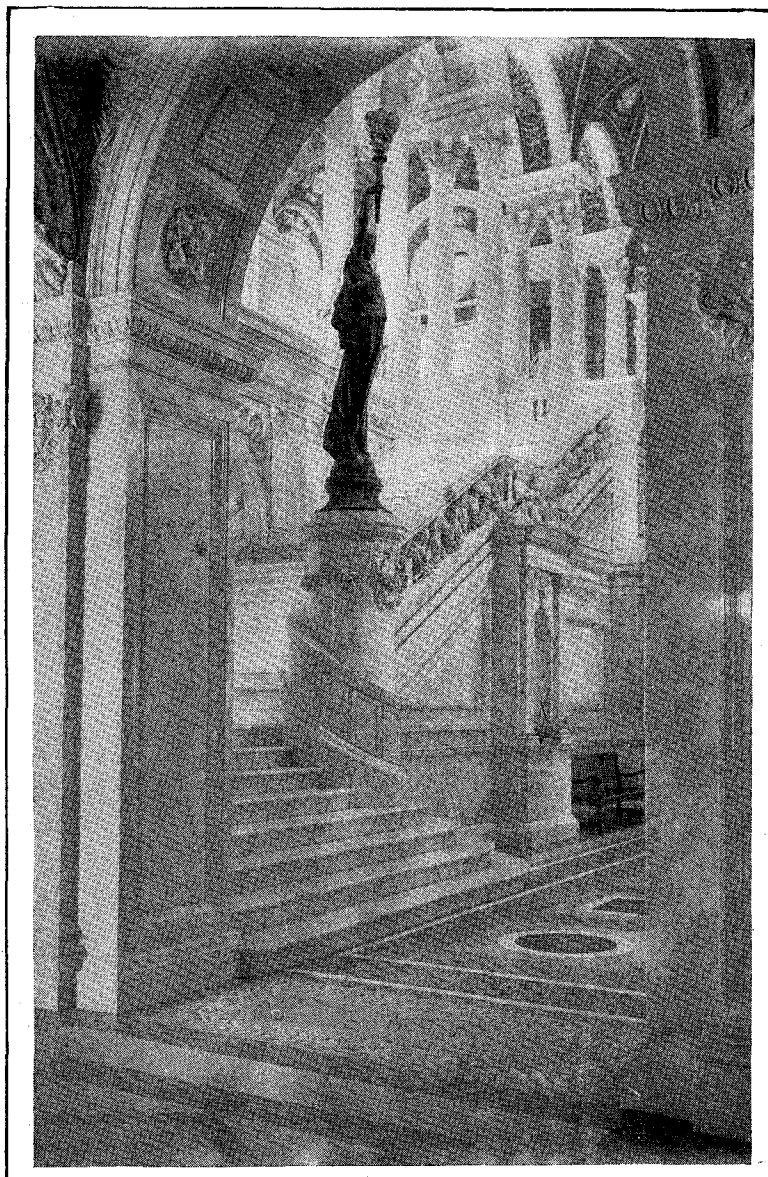
use the metric system, but in their contact with the sick they must use measures understood, and never use a fraction more complex than a half. We regret the persistent attempts to force Congress to do what has failed in Europe."

IS GYROSCOPIC TRACTION PRACTICAL?

A CAR will certainly run on a single rail when balanced by a spinning gyroscope—this has been sufficiently proved by Brennan in England and by Scherl in Germany, working independently. But what of it? Is the gyroscope car an interesting toy merely, or is it to effect a revolution in our traction systems? An editorial writer in *The Scientific American* (New York, January 22) is convinced that it can have only a limited use under present conditions. Taking up the rolling-stock first, he notes that "mainly because of its perfect adaptability to take the curves, whatever the degree of sharpness, with a minimum risk of derailment, the promoters of the system claim that trains of this type will be run at speeds from 50 to 100 per cent. greater than those that are possible on two-rail track."



By courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer," New York.

THE GRAND STAIRWAY IN THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

An example of the "bad lighting of national buildings."

But it must be remembered that "if the new system is to compete with the old, the trains must provide at least the same capacity and comfort as the present Pullman trains," and the question of weight arises. The trucks would be lightened by the reduction of the number of wheels, and it is probable that the weight saved in this way would be about equal to the eight or nine per cent. represented by the weight of the gyroscope mechanism. The mechanism, on the other hand, would be an extra cost and certainly not a very light one.

The motion of the car "would undoubtedly be easier":

"The lateral swaying and shocks incident to the present two-rail system would give place to a very gentle and probably imperceptible rocking motion, due to the controlling action of the gyroscopes. On curves the riding of the new type would be greatly superior; the sudden jolting of the cars against the outer rail, and the uncomfortable swaying of the passengers in the same direction when the cars are running at high speed would be entirely wanting, except possibly on entering and leaving the curves."

Next comes the question of the track. Here the claims of the new system for more simplicity are met by the objection that the increased velocity and the concentration of weight on one rail would necessitate a rail heavier than any heretofore known, and would demand a roadbed of solid masonry. We read:

"Altho the claim which is so frequently made that there would be a simplification of the track and a lessening of its cost is justified by the facts, these advantages would not be so great as might at first be imagined. One line of rails would be dispensed with altogether, it is true; but the remaining rail would in any case have to be made far heavier and stiffer; and if, as is claimed, the speed is to be *doubled*, probably some altogether new system of track would have to be devised. In the first place the concentrated weight on each set of wheels would be exactly doubled; and, since the dynamic shocks upon the track, culverts, bridges, etc., are directly related to the momentum, and the momentum increases directly as the weight and as the square of the velocity, it follows that the dynamic stresses upon the rail, due to lack of perfect alinement, low joints, slight deviations from the true line of the curves, would for double the velocity be just eight times as great with a 60-ton gyroscopic car as they would be with one of the ordinary type. This could be met by devising a rail with a head several inches in width, and with a depth at least twice that of the present rail. It is doubtful if the present system of cross-ties and stone ballast would present sufficient solidity, and some form of permanent masonry roadbed would seem to be a necessity, at least for carrying express trains of the proposed speeds of 100 miles an hour and over."

As for cost of maintenance, this, the writer thinks, would undoubtedly be reduced, since the labor of keeping two rails to gage and maintaining super-elevation on curves would be eliminated. On the score of safety, also provided a suitable form of track were built, the argument is in favor of the gyroscopic car, especially on curves. The writer concludes:

"It seems to us that if there is a future for the new system, it will be found in the construction of pioneer railways through undeveloped country, and particularly through mountainous and hilly country where the line must of necessity be very circuitous. The self-adjusting qualities of the car enable it to run around curves which would be altogether impossible for a two-track railroad. The monorail track could be located around a hill or bluff, through which a two-track railroad would have to pass with heavy and expensive excavation. Moreover, for this class of railroad a much lighter car would be practicable and extremely high speeds would not be demanded. This decrease in weight and speed would mean a great reduction in first cost and subsequent cost of maintenance of the system. If the new type should demonstrate in service of this kind its commercial practicability, it is quite conceivable that it would be gradually applied to the more important lines of travel, and eventually to the main trunk roads."

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BAD LIGHTING OF NATIONAL BUILDINGS

WE recently quoted the somewhat caustic criticisms of *The Illuminating Engineer* (New York) on the lighting of the White House in Washington. That magazine has now turned its attention to the other public buildings of the national capital and finds much room for improvement. "Seriously defective," "dirty," "about as bad as could be devised," are some of the epithets that it applies to lighting-fixtures and methods in Washington. We read in the February number:

"Generally speaking, the artificial illumination of the Congressional Library is seriously defective. The interior architecture and decoration is exceptionally fine, being rich in material and elaborate in design. We will take time here to comment upon one of the least objectionable of its lighting features. The first illustration shows a view of the grand stairway, which is of exquisitely sculptured marble, with a fine bronze figure surmounting the newel-post. While this statue might very properly have been a piece of pure art, it has been converted into a lighting-fixture and thus made ostensibly utilitarian. The figure is holding aloft a torch, which is a fitting symbol of the intellectual light of which the building is such an exceptional repository. This symbolism, however, has been sadly battered by the use of a cluster of modern electric lamps in the place where the flame of the torch should be. This is a kind of crudity in art which finds a parallel only among savages and barbarians. It is of the same order as a parody of the Sermon on the Mount, or playing ragtime on a pipe-organ. There is no necessity, to begin with, for using this statue as a lighting-fixture. The finish is of white marble, and the problem of general illumination, therefore, an exceptionally easy one. The figure is far too fine a piece of work to be condemned to the commonplace duty of holding up an electric lamp. The symbolism of the torch should have been retained with the strictest possible conformity to tradition, by either an actual flame of gas, or the closest possible simulation, by means of an electric lamp in a flame-shaped yellow opalescent globe. This is by no means an isolated example of such misuse of the torch emblem. The present fad for classic architecture has given rise to such anachronisms in abundance.

"The Capitol building is generally conceded to be one of the most dignified and satisfactory pieces of classic architecture in the world, and this applies generally to the interior as well as the exterior. In the famous marble room an attempt has been made to carry out the general decorative features in the lighting-fixtures. The chandeliers are elaborately ornate and massive, and the extent to which they obscure the magnificent vista which would otherwise be presented by the Corinthian columns is plainly shown; they are overdone and obtrusive. Considered in themselves they at once suggest the query, 'Why all this profusion of sculptured metal to support the half-dozen poor little electric lamps, which stand bolt upright in pristine nakedness without so much as a leaf to cover their bases?' The metal-work is out of proportion to its actual and ostensible purpose—*i.e.*, of supporting light-sources and their accessories. Instead of this wilderness of metal hanging from the ceiling, obscuring the perspective and obliterating the fine sculptured capitals of the columns, how much more effective would have been a system of side-brackets of simple but harmonious design. Dirt has been defined as 'matter out of place.' There are a good many dirty lighting-installations."

The critic next turns his attention to the Congressional committee-rooms. The real labor of Congress, he says, is done by the committees, and the rooms therefore constitute the workshops of our law-workers. It would be no great perversion of terms, he thinks, to class their illumination under the head of industrial lighting. He says:

"They are particularly important installations, not only on account of the character of the work done, but also that so much of the work is done by artificial light. [In] a typical committee-room in the Capitol building . . . a sufficiency of light is generated, . . . [but] the position of the lamps and the entire lack of diffusion is about as bad a combination in its effect upon the eyes as could well be devised. From every part of the room almost the entire number of these lamps can shine directly into the eyes. Such industrial lighting as this ought to be prohibited by law, just as would any other dangerously unsanitary condition. A sufficient amount of exposure to this lighting would ruin the strongest of eyes.

"The wonder never ceases that atrocities in illumination will be accepted without a murmur, where the best results of modern science could be had for the asking. The parsimonious actions of the Government do not extend to matters which directly affect the comfort of the people's representatives. The committees of Congress could have practically any kind of lighting which they would ask for. An illuminating-engineer should be included among the Government officials, and he should have absolute authority and be responsible to no one but Congress itself. The office should be included in the Civil-Service list, so that his selection would depend upon his fitness for the position. . . . . .

"In contrast with the almost glaring simplicity of this room and its lighting-appliances, the committee-room shown in the illustration is conspicuous for its magnificence. It is hard to say, however, in which case the lighting is the worst. Here we have a most lavish display of art metal in the form of chandeliers, but in point of illumination there is nothing better than the bare incandescent lamp in an upright position. It is one of those numerous cases in which utility has been almost entirely forgotten in a mistaken effort to secure art. It is small comfort to look up at a piece of chiseled bronze with eyes smarting from glare and a head aching from eye-strain. More comfort and less art is the better way."

By courtesy of "The Illuminating Engineer," New York.

ONE OF THE FINEST COMMITTEE-ROOMS IN THE CAPITOL.

Here is "one of those numerous cases in which utility has been almost entirely forgotten in a mistaken effort to secure art."

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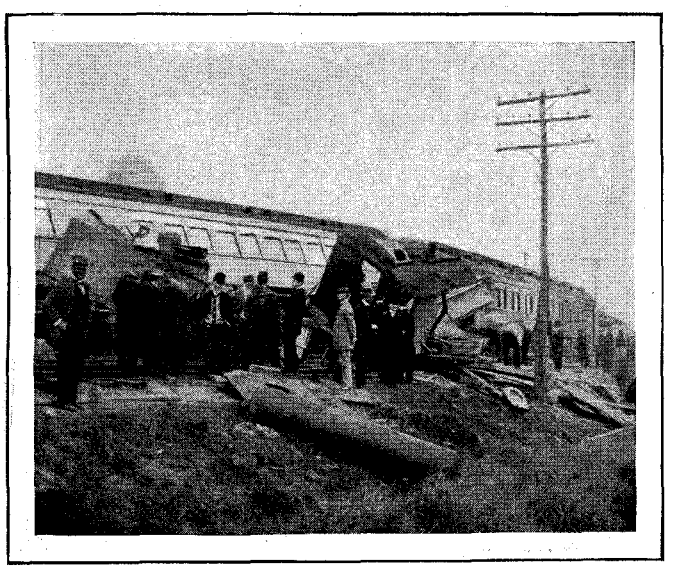
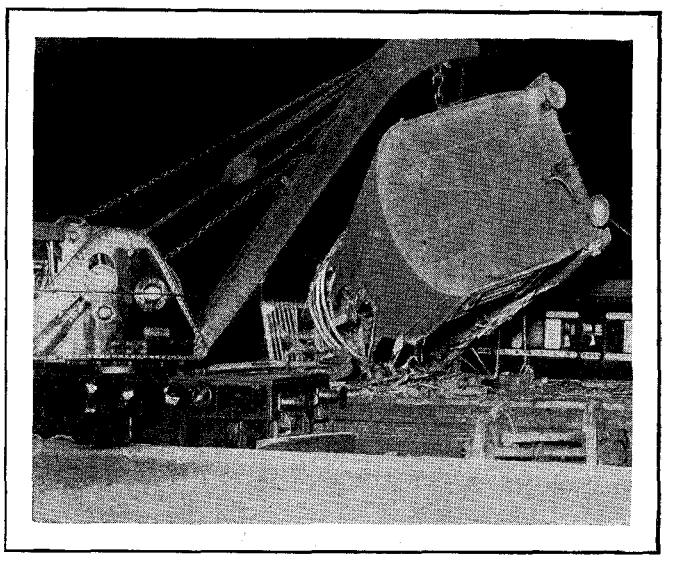


WRECK IN FLORIDA ON FEBRUARY 5.

A flagman was killed, and four other persons were seriously injured.



AN ENGLISH WRECK.

Smash-up of the Brighton express to London on January 29. Seven were killed.

WORK OF THE "CHANCE-TAKER."

MAIN CAUSE OF RAILWAY ACCIDENTS

"WHY so many accidents on our railroads?" The answer to this question is given by Master Mechanic F. P. Roesch, of the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad, in one word—"chance-takers." And he says emphatically that the chance-taker must go; having eliminated him, we shall also have done away with our accidents. The fundamental cause of railway wrecks, Mr. Roesch told the railway surgeons at their recent annual meeting, is the human element. He gives an "honor list" of roads which did not kill a single passenger during the last fiscal year, but omits to mention the Lackawanna, which has not killed one in ten years. We read as follows in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York, February):

"Mr. Roesch said that in former years it was not uncommon to hear the statement that in proportion to the number of men engaged there were more fatalities on American railways than in any one battle in the Civil War. At the present time railroads afford greater safety to the passengers carried by them than by any other means of transportation.

"In support of this, Mr. Roesch pointed out that the Pennsylvania, the Burlington, the Santa Fé, and the Chicago & Northwestern ran their passenger trains for the year ending June 30, 1909, without a single fatality to passengers. In 1908 the New York City street-cars killed 444 persons and injured 36,060. With regard to steam railroads very few accidents can be set down to defective equipment. Railroads are still striving to improve conditions further by constantly adopting, at enormous outlay and expense, any new equipment or appliances which have stood the test and are proved to be efficient safety-devices.

"When one comes down to the only phase of railroad operation that so far has been beyond absolute control, the element of human fallibility stands out as the primary cause of accidents in 99 cases out of every 100. The whole matter, therefore, in Mr. Roesch's opinion, resolves itself into a campaign of education. Every one connected with railroad work must be taught that he is a valuable cog in the railway machine, and that any failure on his part may jeopardize the lives of hundreds.

"Mr. Roesch is emphatic in what he says of how to deal with the man who is habitually careless. . . . On this subject Mr. Roesch says: 'The chance-taker, regardless of position, must be weeded out, and if he can not be brought to a realization of his responsibility in any other manner, then statutory laws should be enacted and enforced, treating the proven chance-taker through whose carelessness, indifference, or neglect others have been subject to injury, as a convicted criminal, as much so as one who commits a felonious assault.

"'When men can be taught to realize that indifference to the safety of others may in the course of events some time place his own life or that of a member of his family in danger, a longer step will have been taken toward increased safety than all the mechanical appliances that can possibly be adopted.'"

"GREEN GOLD"

AN interesting miner's myth, once widely exploited for swindling purposes, is narrated by the editor of *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York, February), who asserts that it is practically being revived to-day. The essence of the myth is that the ordinary processes do not extract all the gold from ore and that others may be devised to save the remnant. This, the writer tells us, is simply a falsehood; but it is still believed by many. At a recent mining convention an address was made in which the speaker asserted that he had irrefutable proof that gold had been extracted in paying quantities from comparatively worthless ore pulp, and announced his intention of forming a company to operate the process. We read:

"The idea that there is gold hidden to the fire-assay test that will yield to a 'process' is a myth that will not down. Perennially does it bob up serenely. We call it the 'Green Gold Myth,' because long ago, in the early days of California mining, if our recollection be correct, a faker introduced it with an ingenious explanation, to wit: The only gold that the fire-assay determines is the perfect metal such as we know in our watch-chains, coins, etc., if we are lucky enough to have them. Now there is also in some ores an imperfect, immature gold—a young gold that has not existed through sufficient geological eons to ripen, in other words, 'green gold'—which in its tenderness escapes collection by the assayer's rude methods. But by treatment with the right kind of chemicals from the nurturing hands of the 'professor' this delicate gold could be ripened as quickly as Presto, change! and be put upon the same footing as its Silurian or Archean congener.

"The myth undoubtedly goes further back. Perhaps an examination of the pages of Agricola would disclose that he knew of it. The alchemists in a way were believers in it. Possibly it existed even in the time of the Argonauts.

"We congratulate the gentlemen who are mentioned by our Toronto correspondent upon their success in obtaining irrefutable proof that gold has been extracted in paying quantity from comparatively worthless ore, which is undoubtedly important if true. We beg them, however, to reflect upon what disastrous effect this may have upon the cost of living in the world and in the interest of humanity we hope that they will bury the secret beyond all chance of recovery."

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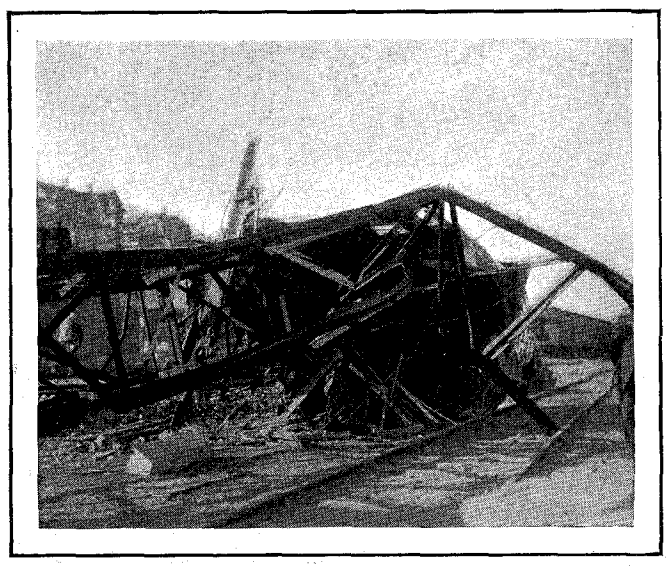
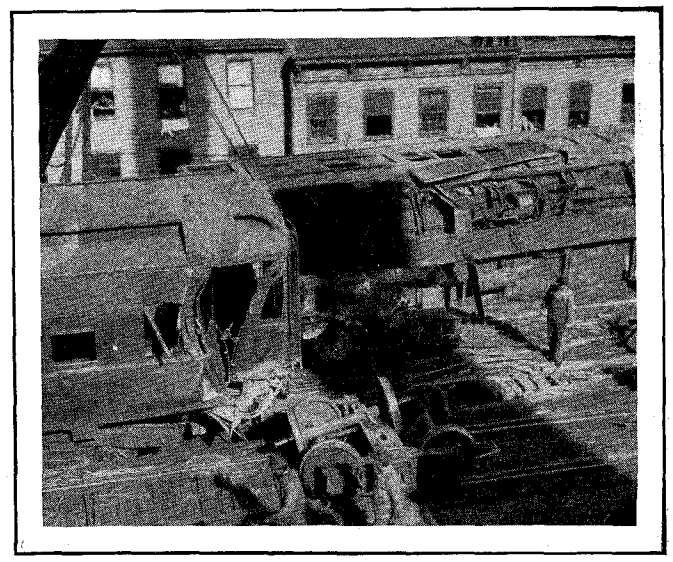


A RECENT WRECK NEAR PITTSBURG.



WRECK IN JERSEY CITY ON NOVEMBER 6.
Four persons were killed and many injured.

EVIDENCES OF HUMAN FALLIBILITY.

CONTROL OF CROWDS AN ENGINEERING PROBLEM

THE similarity between the flow of a liquid and the movement of a dense crowd of people must have struck many an observer. The principal difference is that motion is transmitted through a fluid chiefly by pressure and cohesion, whereas in a crowd each human particle has a motor of its own. When a ripple runs through a crowded ferry-boat as it approaches the slip it is due not to gravity or surface friction but to the desire of each constituent of the crowd to get home to his dinner. It is possible, however, to deal with and control a crowd in much the same way as a mass of liquid particles, and such a problem of control is thus approximated to one of hydraulic engineering. According to *Cassier's Magazine* (New York, February), questions of traffic-congestion should be turned over to engineers instead of letting incompetent persons potter with them. Says this publication, in its "Current Topics" department:

COLLISION IN WHICH SPENCER TRASK WAS KILLED.
The car where he was sleeping is on the reader's left.

"The rapid introduction of the self-propelled vehicle, both in the form of the motor-'bus and in the shape of public and private automobiles, has enabled time to be saved and great numbers of people to be carried rapidly to their destinations, and to such extent these improvements have fulfilled their part in the improvement of facilities. At the same time such developments have been permitted to run their course without the exercise of any controlling judgment to utilize these powerful influences for the prevention, or at least the amelioration, of congestion. In some instances, particularly in New York, it seems as if the intention was to further congestion in certain localities, when it was entirely possible to direct improvements in such a manner as to aid in dispersing the multitudes.

"There is probably no greater example of undesirable congestion than the Manhattan entrance of the Brooklyn Bridge during certain hours of the day, and many able men have endeavored to devise some means for remedying the evil, but without success. This is doubtless because the methods of transportation are such as to deliver large numbers of people at the bridge entrance, obliging them to start anew from the line.

"The subway, which runs the entire length of New York, was at first constructed to serve Manhattan only, and when it was extended to Brooklyn it might have been operated in a manner similar to the bridge, all passengers to Brooklyn being obliged to board the trains at the New York terminus, a method which would certainly have created a congestion center even more difficult than that already existing at the bridge entrance. Instead of following this defective precedent, however, the trains were run under the East River continuously from Manhattan to points along the Brooklyn extension of the subway, so that any passenger in either direction was enabled to board the train at any convenient station and proceed directly to his destination. The result has been the distribution of the travel along the entire route, and altho there was a noticeable increase in passenger traffic upon the opening of the Brooklyn extension, there was no local congestion created at any one point.

"This experience is an ample indication of the manner in which a judicious management of facilities may be employed to prevent crowding. It should be clearly understood that a definite terminal of any transportation system has no proper place in a modern metropolis. On the contrary, such structures are evils of great magnitude—evils whose nature can clearly be foreseen and for the perpetuation of which there can be no more reasonable excuse than could now be offered by any one who would deliberately propose to create another 'bridge crush' such as already exists daily at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge. New York is but a typical example of the manner in which congestion centers may be created or prevented. No engineer would dream of directing the flow of water or steam as the flow of human molecules is now deliberately guided, and when the engineer is given full control of the handling of multitudes, perhaps the methods employed will become similar to those already successfully used with inanimate fluids."

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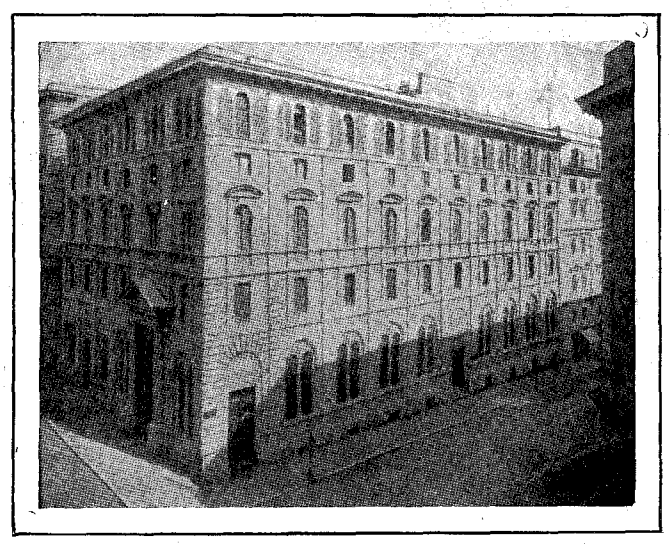
RELIGIOUS PRESS ON MR. FAIRBANKS

THE journals of both religious bodies concerned in the Fairbanks affair indulge in plentiful and strong comment upon the ex-Vice-President's misadventure in Rome. Mr. Fairbanks' side has been thoroughly presented, but so far no authoritative statement is forthcoming from the Vatican to explain the reasons of the refusal to receive the distinguished American traveler. Even the journals of the Catholic Church do not wholly agree about the real motive. For the most part they look upon the incident as a rebuke to what they regard as the "pernicious activity" of the Methodist denomination in the Eternal City (dwelt upon more fully in these pages last week), but one of their papers scouts this interpretation and lays the blame upon internal Italian politics. *The Intermountain Catholic* (Salt Lake City) remarks satirically that "by a tactful arrangement Mr. Fairbanks' audience with King Emanuel was fixt for Saturday, and that with the Pope for Monday." Then it repeats the information so widely disseminated that the papal interview did not come off because Mr. Fairbanks was billed to speak at a Methodist gathering. It continues in this vein:

"Rats! Mr. Fairbanks might address all the Methodists, Baptists, Presbyterians, and Mohammedans to be found in the Eternal City, and the Pope wouldn't concern himself about it. The former Vice-President was a *persona non grata*—an undesirable guest—at the Vatican, simply and only because he knowingly violated the etiquette of the pontifical court. If the King of England in visiting Rome gave precedence to a local sovereign over the supreme head of the Catholic world, the doors of the Vatican would be closed against him. Mr. Fairbanks ought to have called upon the sovereign Pontiff before visiting the Italian King. It is the law laid down by the Vatican and the former Vice-President ignored that law. If Mr. Fairbanks did not know the law, he ought to have consulted some one in authority. And if, knowing the law, he ignored it, then he deliberately invited the rebuke."

This is practically the only journal of the Catholic Church, however, that does not see the episode as an event in religious history.



HEADQUARTERS OF METHODISM IN ROME,

Standing on a corner of the Via Venti Settembre, not far from the King's palace. It has a large room for Italian services, an American church, a Sunday-school room, parlors, offices, a book-store, printing-plant, a theological school, and a boys' school.

The Catholic Universe (Cleveland) thinks that Mr. Fairbanks, "in announcing that he would star for the Methodists, was not at all diplomatic." It adds:

"For the Holy Father to have received Mr. Fairbanks then with public honor would doubtless have given the impression to the Italian people that the offensive methods of the Methodists were entirely condoned by the Holy See."

The Western Watchman (St. Louis) observes that "the stupid conduct of Mr. Fairbanks placed the Holy Father in a very embarrassing position." Going on:

"Whatever he would do in the matter his conduct would be criticized; but he did not hesitate to protect his self-respect even at the risk of offending the great American nation. Catholics everywhere will heartily approve his course in the circumstances; and thinking Protestants must acquit His Holiness of any intention to reflect upon their personal attitude toward the Church. While he has the contempt felt by the Church for all heresy, he has all the kindness of the Church for heretics. The Methodists of Rome are celebrating the event as a great victory and lionizing Mr. Fairbanks as the hero of the occasion. The Protestant papers of the United States will grow wrathfully eloquent over this new proof of Catholic intolerance and complain bitterly of the favors extended to Catholics by the Government, especially within the past few years. But the tempest will soon blow over, and will not have any more lasting effect on the public mind than that produced by the Quebec *faux pas* and the unconcealed highballs of the Taft dinner. Blunders are often worse than crimes, but Mr. Fairbanks' are not of that sort."

REV. BERTRAND M. TIPPLE,
Pastor of the Methodist Church in Rome.

The Catholic Citizen (Milwaukee) expresses a wish to think that there are attendant circumstances, such, for example, as court etiquette, that will explain the Vatican's action and "put a different face on it." We read:

"These minor incidents stir people up out of all proportion to their real importance. Our Government has dealt very courteously with the Vatican for some years, notably in the Philippine imbroglio, and altho Mr. Fairbanks is now an unofficial person, there is a feeling that due reciprocity has not been illustrated in the present instance. We know that a like, but rather larger, matter, the refusal of the Pope to see President Loubet of France, started the train of events that led to the severance of French diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and later, the Separation Law. . . . . .

"Americans incline to make light of court etiquette, but probably it has its orderly and decorous uses nevertheless. We ourselves would welcome the day when all the diplomats shall be sent out of the Vatican and sentenced to teach catechism to the neglected Italians; but we suppose that while they are there, they must earn their wages; and incidentally make a blunder now and again. This particular affair may be the achievement of some major domo of the Vatican. The pious peasant Pope may have known nothing of it.

"American Catholics will not blame Mr. Fairbanks for making the choice he did make. He stood with his coreligionists."

From the Methodist side *The Christian Advocate* (New York) takes up the letter of Archbishop Ireland printed very widely in the daily press. The editor asserts that "the Archbishop should not condemn Methodists for *activity*, for his Church is far and away the most active body on the globe—except perhaps the Mohammedans in Africa." And "as to proselyting, the Roman-Catholic Church does that whenever it can and wherever it goes." The editor further protests that he does not condemn this and owns that "if a sincere Roman Catholic, we should endeavor to the best

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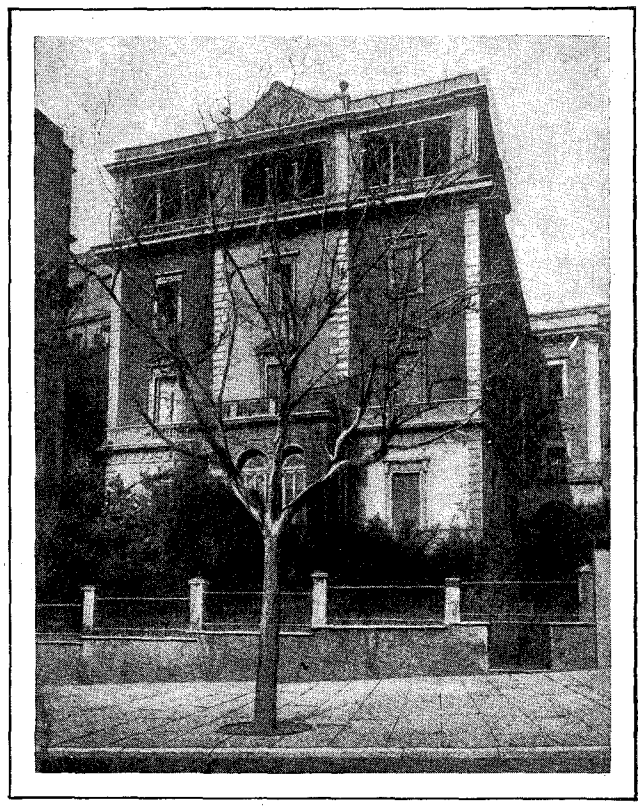
of our ability to make all men to understand and accept the Roman-Catholic Church." He goes on to challenge the Archbishop to prove that the means employed by Methodists "are by no means honorable." He comments thus on the statement that Methodists "take *every advantage* of the poverty *of the poor of Rome*":

"If the poor—so numerous in Italy (in the midst of vast treasures, imposing convents, monasteries, splendid churches, world-renowned papal palaces, and the millions of money invested in the most celebrated paintings, statuary, and the magnificence of the Vatican)—are aided by our missions, and in gratitude listen to those who have taken pity upon them, and in the exercise of their own freedom become Protestants, it is not pernicious proselyting, unless the whole machinery of Archbishop Ireland's communion is pernicious."

Against the charge that "books circulated and displayed in the windows of their book-stores are *slanders* against the Catholic faith, the Holy Pontiff at Rome, and a misrepresentation of the whole Catholic system," this answer is made:

"This would be very difficult to prove. We take, however, the testimony of Archbishop Ireland as to the fact that we *are not secretly circulating them*, but publish them and place them where the defenders of the Catholic faith may see them. If he will produce a book circulated *by the authority of the Methodist Episcopal Church which slanders the Catholic faith, slanders Pius X., and is a misrepresentation of the whole Catholic system*, we pledge him that we will secure the withdrawal of such book from circulation. But, having seen many of the books sold there, and not having seen in them anything fundamentally wrong as to the teachings of the Catholic Church, we question the accuracy of the Archbishop's representation."

The California Christian Advocate (San Francisco) takes an alarmist position and sees the incident as a warning of an impending struggle between the United States and the Roman hierarchy. *The Central Christian Advocate* (Kansas City) interprets the incident as un-American in that it contravenes religious freedom. It adds:



CRANDON HALL IN ROME.

"International Institute" of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In its schools about fourteen hundred young women have come under its influence. This building will soon be replaced by one of much larger capacity.

"America, Catholic as well as Protestant, will be proud of Mr. Fairbanks. Every American, every Catholic priest, every Catholic layman, who is an American, will be proud that Mr. Fairbanks put the ideals of his country before cringing to Vaticanism, the character of which the Pope in unmistakable terms set forth."

MISS EDITH BURT,

Daughter of the Methodist Bishop at Rome, and head of Crandon Hall.

Another phase of Protestant feeling is seen in these words from *The Examiner* (New York), a Baptist paper:

"The reason given for this discourteous treatment of a distinguished American was that the American Methodists have had the temerity to win converts to Protestantism under the very eyes of his implacable Holiness, and to the great wrath of his 'celestial mind.' Pius X. is very much in favor of religious liberty—for Roman Catholics; but when his own pastures are invaded, that is a horse of another color.

"The Pope's action in this case reveals again, and in a very conspicuous manner, the essential intolerance of the papal spirit. Take everything and give nothing is the simple rule of the hierarchy. There is no middle ground where Rome itself is concerned. Mr. Fairbanks made the mistake of courting favor with a power that is unchangeable in purpose, and that in spirit is absolutely hostile to American ideals, no matter how hard we may try to cover up this fact by fine speeches and smooth interchange of courtesies. We do not at all regret the incident. It is time our statesmen ceased coquetting with the spiritual despotism at Rome."

SPENDING THE MINISTER'S SURPLUS

THE generality of ministers, who have long groaned under the burden of small salaries and much deprivation, may smile at an article that gives advice about the spending of their surplus. But it seems that a question, almost a controversy, may here arise. *The Lutheran Standard* (Columbus, Ohio) some months ago commented on what seemed to them the bad habit some ministers were contracting of speculating in land and other ventures. But, if "speculations" were to be frowned upon, what, it was quite naturally asked, was a minister to do when he had saved some money? The paper in question attempts an answer:

"To the minister who has idle money we would direct the question, How did you get it? Did you accumulate it by stinting yourself on books, by failing to spend and be spent, by living so that you caused remarks to be made about your sacred calling? If so, invest your money in undoing, as far as possible, what you have done amiss. It is very hard, these times, for any man with ordinary income to lay up any money and keep his conscience clean. It is trebly hard for the minister, especially the low-salaried Lutheran minister, to do this. Are you sure you have not been withholding your money from places where you should have used it?

"Another question: Is this money you have saved the income from your legitimate field, or have you been doing something 'on the side' to get more money than your calling directly yielded you? It is difficult to see how a spiritually inclined man, with his heart and soul as deep in the ministry as it ought to be if he is a minister at all, can do his whole duty to his own congregation, his synod, his conference, his church's general interests, his own advancement in knowledge and proficiency, and still have time to do

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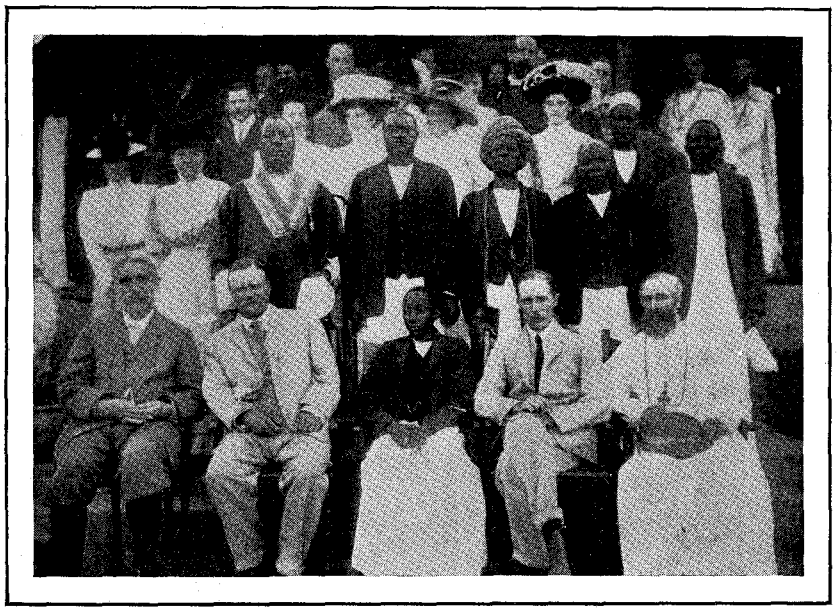
something else so successfully that it becomes a source of pecuniary gain.

"To the man who is honestly and righteously in possession of money which needs investment, and who, as a minister of Christ's gospel, would like to invest it as becomes his calling, we would say that he should quietly deposit it in some unquestionably honest way, liable to no suspicion as to its legitimacy before God, where it will take care of itself without cares and worries on his part, preferably where it may do the Master's kingdom the greatest amount of good. We would add that when the assessor comes around he remember what he has preached to his parishioners about tax-dodging."

MR. ROOSEVELT FOR AFRICAN MISSIONS

FROM private sources the information is circulated that ex-President Roosevelt will return home a pronounced champion of African missions. These sources, says *The Morning Star* (Baptist, Boston), are his magazine manuscripts and his private letters. A magazine article not yet published is reported to be "an ideal campaign document for missionary societies, so warmly does he herald the praises of work that has come under his notice." There are two sides to his shield, for this account goes on to say that "he is immensely imprest with the tremendous resources of the continent, and will come back to preach to American promoters the importance of getting in right away." He is said further to be imprest with "the progress that has already been made to civilize the African natives, and so to make them useful as laborers and buyers." Moreover:



MR. ROOSEVELT AT THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSION HOUSE AT KAMPOLA, UGANDA.

From left to right on the front row are Bishop Tucker of the Church of England, Ex-President Roosevelt, King Dandi, Provincial Commissioner Knowles, and Bishop Hanlon of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

"This progress is both educational and religious and the missionary organizations have been the sole promoters of it. The societies in question are the American and English Presbyterian, the British Wesleyans, and the Church of England. Not much that the former President has seen is the work of American societies, but that fact will not prevent Mr. Roosevelt from commending to Americans the great work which he has witnessed. Always interested in missions, Mr. Roosevelt is reported to be far more so now, having seen the progress that has been made by them. Mr. Roosevelt is in Africa just at a time when all missionary endeavors there are booming through a new interest which natives are taking. The story of the advance fills British missionary publications. American missionary societies are getting ready to use Mr. Roosevelt's articles, and also to have him speak of what he has seen when he shall have returned home next year."

EXPENSIVE CHURCH UNION

THE plan of a great church trust, or union, does not accord with the ethical standards of our time, observes *The Congregationalist and Christian World* (New York). In defense of such a dictum this journal rehearses the leading features of the attempts at organic union of the Presbyterian churches of Scotland, whose final settlement has just been announced. The outcome in Scotland, thinks this journal, "invites advocates of organic or corporate union to serious reflection." It imagines that the Scotch case will compel the careful consideration of the leaders of church union in Canada, Australia, and South Africa as well as in the Cumberland section of the United States. We read the following:

"Ten years ago the Free and United Presbyterian churches consummated, as they supposed, the union of the two bodies into the United Free Church. A small body of the Free churches opposed the union, but their opposition was regarded as of little consequence. The recalcitrant churches, however, carried their case to the civil court, and from the lower to the higher, till the court of last appeal decided that the plaintiffs were entitled to all the property, emoluments, and work of the denomination which had been merged with the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland. Thus to twenty-four local churches, mostly small country churches in the Highlands, was committed the care of the funds, buildings, and organization of foreign and home missions, theological schools, and other enterprises of a great Christian denomination.

"Of course the 'Wee Frees,' as they were called, were swamped with their burdens of wealth and responsibilities. They had not men to man their missions, nor teachers for their schools nor ministers for the churches thrust on them. They did the worst they could. Their implacable Scotch leaders reached forth to take hold of everything in sight. They turned the faculty and students out of Edinburgh New College and installed a little handful of imported men into its empty halls. They evicted many of their former brethren in the ministry from their manses, and gave a number of congregations the choice of having new ministers installed over them or of vacating their church buildings. But soon the chaos became so evident and the farce so painful that the British Parliament was petitioned for relief and the whole nation was roused over the situation.

"At last by special enactment Parliament provided for a division of the property and appointed a commission to carry it out. This commission has been at work for nearly five years, and all parties concerned are relieved to have its task completed, however hard its terms. These are hard enough for those who brought about the union, and astonishingly generous for those who fought against it. Out of the total funds of over $5,000,000, which belonged to the Free Church, somewhat more than half are given to the little remnant, including capital and accumulated revenues, and over 100 church buildings and parsonages. Besides all this, they get an award of over $200,000 for legal expenses. The United Free Church must also pay the salaries and expenses of the commission, which amount to about $60,000."

The Congregationalist and Christian World adds this comment:

"The results of this attempt at union can not yet be fully computed, but it is evident that the expectation of economy through avoidance of overlapping is disappointed. The waste of the money of the churches has been greater during the decade since the union was supposedly consummated than for the generation of division previous. Instead of harmony, bitterness of feeling and heat of doctrinal controversy have been intensified. On the other hand, the United Free Church, in its trial, has borne its sense of injustice bravely and met the situation into which it found itself thrown with a noble spirit of self-sacrifice. It is safe to say, however, that so long as Scotchmen remember this experience no similar attempt at organic union will be made in Scotland."

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THE "DISTINCTIVE" POEMS OF 1909

THE other day it was stated somewhere that, in spite of frequent assertions to the contrary, there is an audience for minor poetry. The audience is made up, so the cynic remarked, of minor poets. If this is the fact, then the large public are neglecting the riches set before them, for Mr. William Stanley Braithwaite finds that in six leading American magazines there appeared during 1909 a total of 317 poems, and no less than 82 of these he terms "distinctive"—that is, "they possess a quality of art and a value of substance that ought to win them something more than an ephemeral existence." Here is a tolerable volume that seems to suggest that the muse at least is not dead or sleeping. The magazines where the verse appeared are *The Atlantic*, *Century*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, *McClure's*, and *Lippincott's*.

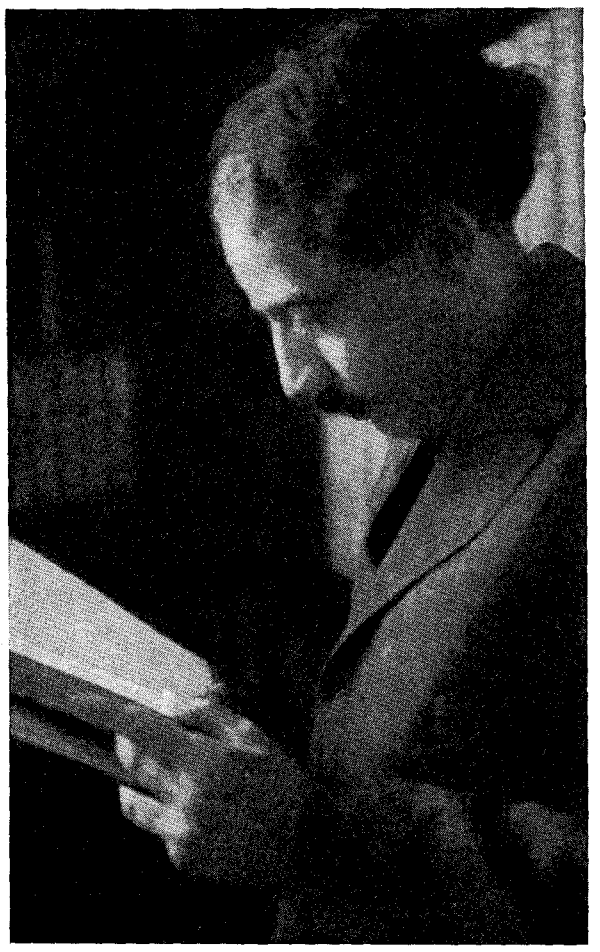
The poets were some of them of established reputation, but, we are told, "there are also a number of names wholly new and unknown to me, and should be noted by discriminating lovers of verse for what they might accomplish in the future to the added splendor of our poetic achievement." Mr. Braithwaite, who writes in the Boston *Transcript* (February 5), states that "*The Atlantic* published a total of 44 poems, of which 18 possest distinction; *Century*, total 63, 18 of distinction; *Harper's*, total 67, 11 of distinction: *Scribner's*, total 46, 14 of distinction; *McClure's* 45, 16 of distinction; *Lippincott's*, total 52, 5 of distinction." From this material he chooses 42 titles to represent what he calls "a little anthology of magazine verse for 1909." Mr. Braithwaite, himself a poet, has performed this task of selection annually since 1905, barring 1908. "However much of the personal equation may have dominated the selection," he observes, "there can be no fault found, in substitution by other hands, on the score of workmanship." He asserts that he has "taken the poet's point of view and accepted his value of the theme dealt with. The question was, how vital and compelling did he make it? We read:

"The first test was the sense of pleasure the poem communicated; then to discover the secret or the meaning of the pleasure felt; and in doing so to realize how much richer I became in a knowledge of the purpose of life by reason of the poem's message. One will see that the success or failure in this depends upon the poet shaping his substance to the highest perfection of an art whose messengers are truth and beauty. The titles and their authors for especial honor are these: 'The Man Who Came,' Edwin Arlington Robinson; 'In the Oasis,' George Edward Woodberry; 'The Fortune-Teller,' Josephine Preston Peabody; 'For a Dead Lady,' Edwin Arlington Robinson; 'Ancestral Dwellings,' Henry Van Dyke; 'Lines to a Hermit-Thrush,' Olive Tilford Dargan; 'The Italian Bootblack,' George H. Bottome; 'Venice,' Arthur Symons; 'At the Making of Man,' Bliss Carman; 'The Trees,' Josephine Preston Peabody; 'In a Sweat-Shop,' Richard Burton; 'Factory Children,' Richard Burton; 'Saturday Night,' James Oppenheim; 'Noon,' Frederic Manning; 'Learn of the Earth,' Mrs. Schuyler Van Rennsselaer; 'Ogrin the Hermit,' Edith Wharton; 'Off the Irish Coast,' Cale Young Rice; 'My April Lady,' Henry Van Dyke; 'A Lover's Envy,' Henry Van Dyke; 'Burns,' Charles D. Stewart; 'A Prayer for Motherhood,' Anon.; 'Proserpine,' George Edward Woodberry; 'Ritual for Marriage,' Ridgely Torrence; 'Ritual for Birth and Naming,' Ridgely Torrence; 'The Song of the Stone-Wall,' Helen Keller; 'A Christmas Carol,' Percy MacKaye; 'Lovers,' Richard Le Gallienne; 'Indian-Pipe,' Florence Earle Coates; 'Song of the Earthlings,' Richard Burton; 'Dove's Nest,' Joseph Russell Taylor; 'Sunlight,' Joseph Russell Taylor; 'The Ice of the North,' Margaret Ridgely Partridge; 'To Each His Own,' Margaret Root Garvin; 'The Builders,' Richard Kirk; 'Grandmither, Think Not I Forget,' Willa Sibert Cather; 'The Pipes o' Gordon's Men,' J. Scott Glasgow; 'The Song of the Vine,' Herbert Trench; 'The Castle of the Order of Christ,' Florence Wilkinson; 'If I Have Kept My Heart Sweet,' Mildred McNeal Sweeney; 'Song,' Dollie Radford; 'The Illuminated Canticle,' Florence Wilkinson; 'London Roses,' Willa Sibert Cather.

"Of these poems *The Atlantic* published 10; *Century*, 10; *McClure's*, 8; *Scribner's*, 6; *Harper's*, 6; and *Lippincott's*, 2."

People, so Mr. Braithwaite surmises, "know contemporary poetry only through the magazines," and very few of these, he thinks, "form any deliberate judgment of its character as a whole." He goes on:

"This large majority may, doubtless do, have their favorite masters, but are ignorant, from prejudice I think, of contemporary



WILLIAM STANLEY BRAITHWAITE,

Who asks, "Why declare we are barren of poetry to-day because no figure elects to stand out from the many who are really doing incomparable things?"

work worthy of the great poets they love. Perhaps the professional critics help them to this false impression. Mr. Sidney Low, writing recently in an English periodical, laments the lack of an English poet of the first order since the passing of Swinburne; explaining at the same time why it is impossible, because of the conditions of life and universal education, for great poetry to be written to-day. Yet Mr. Robert Bridges, metaphorically speaking, is right under his nose at Oxford—too close under his nose for him to see how big he is, as Keats was too close under Gifford's nose for that tyrannic pigmy to see how big was the author of 'Endymion.' I don't see why we should demand to-day that one or two lofty, isolated figures should stand above all others in poetic utterance to convince us that poetry is a vital and beautiful reality in our common existence. The one-man dominance in any branch of human activity is a thing of the past. Shakespeare ruled Elizabethan literature, Milton the Puritan and Caroline periods, Dryden the Restoration, Pope the Queen Anne; but, so long, almost, as a hundred years ago, who could say whether Wordsworth, Coleridge, Byron, or Scott succeeded to the dictatorship of Johnson in English letters? We still dispute whether Tennyson or Browning, Rossetti or Swinburne was the scepter-bearer of the Victorian epoch. Then why declare we are barren of poetry to-day because no figure elects to stand out from the many who are really doing incomparable things?"

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COLLEGE DEMOCRACY THREATENED

OUR college life, according to current comment, is threatened by a subtle danger. It is not the invasion of luxury, explains an editorial writer in the New York *Evening Post*, but the spirit of caste that attaches itself to luxury. A concrete instance is noted in the controversy raging at Princeton over a would-be donor's withdrawal of a gift of half a million dollars originally intended to forward a project for a graduate school. The plans for this school seemed to one element, headed by President Wilson, to foster exclusiveness and a lack of unification with the undergraduate machinery, as the proposed location was about a mile distant from the college campus. Dean West, who heads the faction that favored the proposed plan, sees the collapse of a project upon which he has worked since 1904. "If this were an affair that concerned Princeton alone, it would be important," says the writer in *The Evening Post*, "but not nearly so important as it appears when we reflect that the same question is troubling college authorities all over the country." How to resist the threatening invasion and "how to preserve that democratic mingling of young men which many still think of as the best thing that college life has to give them—these are problems vexing professors and presidents from East to West." We read further:

HENRY HOLT,

Who thinks the publishing of *belles-lettres* "has got to be conducted as a profession or there is no money in it."

"Yale has, in essence, the same question to meet as Princeton, and so has Harvard. Indeed, President Lowell's plan for dormitories in Cambridge, in which at least all freshmen shall be compelled to reside, might almost be taken as an echo of President Wilson's plea for the 'quad' system at Princeton. The reasoning is much the same in both cases. Indeed, President Lowell's inaugural expressly cited Dr. Wilson's 'luminous Phi Beta Kappa oration,' in which he had dwelt upon 'the chasm that has opened between college studies and college life.' Dr. Lowell assented to the view that 'daily association with other young men whose minds are alert is in itself a large part of a liberal education.' This is what men mean when they speak of keeping democracy alive in the colleges.

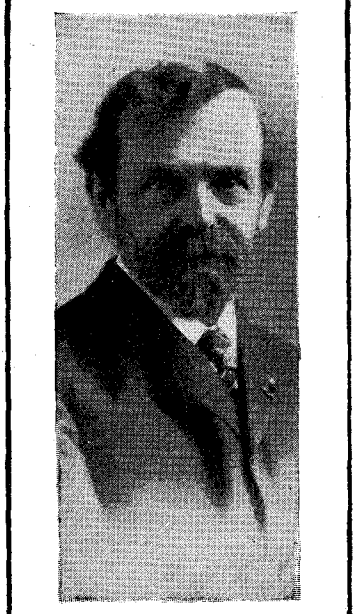
"It is said, we know, that the introduction of 'rich men's dormitories' and luxurious clubs, to which only the sons of the wealthy can belong, does not really cut into the old democratic spirit. There remain the rubbing of elbows in the classroom, and the free contact in college meetings, debating-societies, and the like. But we are not saying that nothing remains, only that there is danger of something being taken away. Normal college life is probably the nearest approach to a pure democracy that we have—meaning by that a society in which a man is ranked strictly according to his talents and his character, with all social accidents put one side. Anything which impairs that natural matching of man against man, with the resulting moral judgments all the while being formed, would be a fearful blow at the college ideal. The whole academic life would suffer, but most of all would suffer, in our opinion, the very boys whom foolish parents or weak instructors allow to find cushioned retreats whence they may escape from the rough but wholesome friction with their fellows. The chief victims of the destruction of college democracy would be the college aristocrats. They would have lost what they can gain in no other way, and would go through life morally maimed. The possession of money may be a great advantage, but if it is used to shield a young man from the tonic criticism of his kind, and to take him out of the field of equal and honorable striving, it is a great curse. A sound philosophy is implied in the old saying of the Oxford bargeman in a student fight: 'I likes thumping a lord.' It is good for the commonalty when rich noblemen take pot luck with it, and it is also good for the noblemen. Thumper and thumpee alike benefit."

A PUBLISHER'S PESSIMISM

TO one who has reached "Pier 70" the publishing-world of to-day seems to loom less in the intellectual firmament than it did forty-five years ago. Publishers' fortunes, says Mr. Henry Holt, were then relatively much larger. They have since, he thinks, "stood at the same level or declined, while fortunes from other sources have enormously advanced, and men seem now to command an influence by brute force of dollars which then was more readily conceded to character and high tastes." Mr. Holt, in writing at the request of *The Publishers' Weekly* (New York) some impressions of the past and the present, is not fearful to praise the long ago at the expense of to-day. We get some insight into the changed methods of business through these reminiscences. He says:

"All those old publishers—Putnam, Appleton, Harper, and Scribner—were incapable of petty or ostentatious things, and were much more inclined to friendly cooperation and mutual concession than to barbarous competition. The spectacle of a crowd of other men making fools of themselves exercised upon them no temptation to do as the herd did. No one of them, or of a few more, would go for another's author any more than for his watch; or, if he had got entangled with another's author through some periodical or other outside right, would no more hold on to him than to the watch if the guard had got caught on a button. They were wonderfully kind to me as a young fellow, and their kindness and example have been of inestimable value all my life. The idea of any knowledge that I might glean from them being used in rivalry against them, was too small for any of them to think of. In fact, any notion of the contemptible kinds of business rivalry was too petty to find a place in their minds.

"Those men were born in a less blatant, less extravagant, and therefore less competitive age. And yet I am not sure that it was not an age of greater elegance as well as of greater dignity and character."



GEORGE HAVEN PUTNAM,

One of our highest authorities on the International Copyright Law "which has enabled America to find herself in literature."

As he looks "toward the setting sun," Mr. Holt declares, he "is not imprest that the horizon is in any way crowded by worthy successors to the publishers of a generation ago." And the reason for this he finds in the passage of the International Copyright Law. This law, he observes, has enabled America to find herself in literature much more completely than before, because it reduced the vogue of the English novelist and paved the way for the American. The rights of each publisher are better defined by law, but there is developed a new kind of buccaneering that the law can not be framed to meet. Mr. Holt expands on this phase:

"Now that the respect for so many publishing-rights is enforced

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GEORGE P. PUTNAM. JOSEPH W. HARPER, JR. WILLIAM H. APPLETON.

SOME OF THE "OLD GUARD" OF AMERICAN PUBLISHERS,

Who were "born in a less blatant, less extravagant, and therefore less competitive age."

by law, there seems less inducement for publishers to respect each other's rights in particulars which the law can not reach; and some —I fear most—publishers bid for authors until not only is the last shred of respect for each other's connections about gone, but with it a large share of self-respect, and of the profits of the business.

"I suspect that whatever may be the case with the industrial and educational branches of publishing, the *belles-lettres* branch has got to be conducted as a profession, or there is no money in it. The old fortunes in the business were built up on this principle. Apparently the fine flavor of literature will not stand being dragged through the deeper mires of competition.

"So far concerning its publishers. As to its authors, I suspect, in fact I know, that the commercial turn given to it of late years by the literary agent has done it infinite harm. Authors now quite generally sell themselves to whoever bids highest, and nobody has an interest in handling their books as a whole and with constant solicitude. It may be very stupid in publishers to lose such interest in the earlier books they retain, but human nature at best is often stupid, and it must be a rare publisher who feels a very active enthusiasm over the book of an author who has left him. . . . . .

"For this doubtful position, the author has mainly to thank the literary agent. One of the most interesting things in my career has been his rise and fall—I mean fall from his high estate of dictation to nearly all the publishing-houses, toward the more modest one of useful auxiliary, which I think he will reach, and where I hope he will long deserve and find success.

"But at first, instead of confining himself to his legitimate and useful function of finding a publisher for any author who could not or would not find one for himself, he began setting by the ears all publishers and authors through whom he was getting no commissions, and setting the publishers bidding against each other.

"He has raised the royalties of established authors, but he has not only scattered and weakened the publishers' interests in their books, but has sold their books before they were written, sometimes three deep, and so worked many of the authors out. If my opinion is good for anything, he has destroyed at least two of the most promising authors that have appeared in my time. . . . . .

"But, as I said, the agents have forced up the royalties of established authors, and sometimes certainly forced them to points that they can not hold. As an example, one house pays an author a royalty that makes the publisher lose money on every copy sold. It is needless to say that this house is in a chronic state of failure. There is an apparent exception to this state of affairs, tho, in copies sold at retail prices. But the retail profits are offset by the loss in the publishing-profits, and, even so, there is not a retail bookstore in the United States that, as such, is making money; it must depend on a publishing-house behind it, or a stationery and fancy-goods store within it.

"I see little in the present conditions of the trade that gives me very much satisfaction or hope—little but exaggerated competition in royalties, advances, discounts, drumming, and advertising, all of which has brought the trade to a point where it takes many times as much effort and many times as much capital to make a dollar, as it did when I began business. Yet the insane extremes of advertising which set the proprietor of *The Times* to laughing at us a few years ago, seem to have outrun themselves, and the cringing before the lash of the literary agent may be less pronounced than it was; and perhaps there may be among some of us a little better realization than there was a few years ago, that we gain nothing by cutting each other's throats. But, take it all in all, my main hope for the future is that things must move—and as they can not get very much lower than they are at present, possibly there may be a return, if even a forced one, toward the old spirit of cooperation, self-restraint, and self-respect."

SONGS THAT BIND THE RACE

THE music-hall song has its day and disappears; it seems to find welcome among [city-bound folk who are, of course, notoriously capricious in their likes and dislikes. These songs meet their Waterloo when they venture afield into the outposts of civilization—the mining- and logging-camps; but just here, says a correspondent of the London *Times*, nearly all English folk-songs, which are especially suitable for open-air performance, "have stood the test of transplanting into the reservations of our race beyond the seas." The love of English folk-music, he thinks, "is one of those bonds of empire which are none the weaker because they are invisible to the tourist who keeps to the highways, the steel rails between East and West." The "empire," it may be facetiously remarked, still seems to him to include territory that since the Declaration of Independence has been known to others by a different geographical description. From his point of departure, however, he gives in a recent number of that paper some interesting facts on the migration of folk-song. Thus:

"In every part of the high prairies, along the fur-traders' trails into the Far North, and even in the four-color communities (where white, red, brown, and yellow men live on a salmon cannery or a placer mine), from Fort St. Michael down to San Francisco, the Dan and Beersheba of the Pacific Slope, I have found vestiges of English folk-music. Sooner or later the popular music-hall ditty, whether a product of London or New York or Chicago, succeeded in reaching these remote ambuscades of Western life. But in

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almost every case its popularity was ephemeral; the true pioneer, farmer or cowboy or fur-trader or free miner, always preferred the words that grew together in his racial birthplace, the melody of crimson rhythms that lives in the blood he inherits. It may be that a few of the folk-songs which are no longer to be found in England still survive in the Empire's open spaces. Newfoundland, for example, would probably—nay, certainly—prove as rich in treasure-trove of this kind as the West country, which has been so faithfully explored by Mr. Sharp and others, who deserve to be called the Muses' remembrancers.

"In the many little fishing-hamlets of that sea-girt Devon traditional songs abound; among them a number of curious coasting-rimes which the fishermen (who are often unable to read or write, fortunately) get by heart in order that they may voyage safely along the iron-bound coast from one 'hole in the wall' to another. The Grand Banks, the greatest graveyard of seamen in the world, must surely be a fertile field of exploration for collectors of traditional sea-songs, both English and French. For nearly four centuries this expanse of misty shoal waters, every wave of which is haunted and rolls out of the white gloom with its whispered message of half-articulate syllables, has been a nursery of sailormen and a market-place of sea-borne goods; and it would be a strange thing if some of the oldest of West country sea-songs and chanties and the Norman and Breton equivalents thereof could not be discovered aboard the bankers by a musicianly person with a sound stomach, a taste for roughing it, and some acquaintance with fo'c'sle use and custom. And Newfoundland is not the only territory in the New World which has not been explored by the collector of Old-World folk-songs. The hill country of Kentucky, where an illiterate race lives in a strange seclusion, should be worth exploring. A little farther south one enters the sphere of the negro folk-song (a very different thing from the modern coon song and blatant ragtime stuff); and that is a well-worked field."

OXFORD'S GROWING DEMOCRACY

THE spirit of caste has commonly been associated with the reputation of Oxford; but if we take the recent confessions of a workman's son this haughty goddess has deserted her shrine. There are some who say—as another article in this department points out—that this spirit is invading American colleges. Has she become a homeless wanderer and is knocking at any hospitable door? At all events this Oxford man, "H. A.," whose confessions appear in the Manchester *Guardian*, asserts that "class prejudice hardly existed at all" in his own college. With few exceptions he was on the most friendly footing with all the men of his own year and with most of the men next above and below him. Cliques he admits, "but they are not formed on class lines."

Then, too, there is "at Oxford a strong and forcible minority who to some extent do really justify the vehement attacks made upon them from the foot of the Martyr's Memorial on Sunday evenings by fanatical Socialists." But this man sees also "extremists of the rich, just as the vehement revolutionary is the extremist of the poor."

This writer, whose words are quoted in *The American Educational Review* (New York), entered Oxford at the age of twenty-nine, after having taught in an elementary school. The standard of life, so much higher than he had previously known, caused him not only dismay, but repulsion. He describes his first "hall dinner":

"Solid silver spoons and forks! What wicked waste! A clean napkin every night! A four- or five-course dinner, and only once in my life had I experienced an evening dinner. Truly I was a commoner! Opposite sat a lord's son; by my side the son of a famous writer; near me were the descendants of historical families. I was poor, shy, nervous, sore in spirit, alone as I had never been before. It was a new world, and I was half afraid. As I returned alone through the shadowy quadrangle past the ancient building up to my room I felt heartsick and miserable. Nor was the warm solitude of my room at first any antidote. It was full of ghosts. Famous men had lived in it—at least one great poet, one famous historian. Other rooms on the staircase had housed great statesmen, literary men, poets, thinkers. Why, then, was I here? Was it all a dream? Or was it really true that the old hard life was behind me, that I, too, was at last given the chance for which I had craved, for which so many better, more worthy men that I crave in vain down below there in the schools, the factories, the foundries?

". . . . I didn't understand servants! It was so strange to have a man at one's beck and call. Nor did it seem right that I, who had always waited on myself, cleaned my boots, done odd jobs about the house, should have all these things done for me. But when at 7:30 on my first morning at college the good man came into my bedroom, drew up the blind, poured cold water into the shallow bath, and said, 'Half-past seven, sir,' then, indeed, I was shocked! He evidently expected me to have a cold bath; to sprinkle myself with icy water on that keen October morning—a most unheard-of proceeding! A further sense of strangeness afflicted me in the possession of two rooms, a 'bedder' and a 'sitter,' the latter a large double-windowed room very comfortably furnished, and with the walls all paneled not with oak but painted wood. There were no pictures—those I could provide if I wanted—and from one of the pile of advertisements received during the next few days I learned that pictures could be hired by the term. But having pictures was out of the question. By some oversight the college authorities had omitted to notify me that I must provide my own table linen, cutlery, etc. . . . . .

"Is it necessary to say that such expenditure caused me the greatest of all my discomforts? During the first few days I was maddened by the way in which 'freshmen' were throwing money about. Pictures, cushions, fancy articles, pipes, clothing, baths, books, wines, tobacco, cigarets—to say nothing of the linen and cutlery—were all being bought in huge quantities at fancy prices. To me, whose purse had always been but poorly furnished, whose career nine years ago at a day training-college had been a time of poverty so great that frequently two meals a day had to suffice; that for a week at a time I was absolutely penniless; that for Saturday night after Saturday night I was glad to earn four shillings for playing the piano in a certain little public-house; . . . —to me this lavish expenditure seemed at first not merely unnecessary, but criminal."

He soon began to form social connections, and this is how he writes about that phase of Oxford life:

"'It was very good of you to come. You know I sometimes feel that men like me are not fit to talk to men like you. You have worked hard and struggled upward, and we've done just nothing except spend money we never earned, mostly on pleasures and dissipations.' This was said quietly, simply, and I believe sincerely as I was leaving a student's room, after having eaten the largest and most costly breakfast I had ever enjoyed. He was the son of an extremely wealthy man; he had a princely allowance from his father; he came from a famous public school. And in spite of my forcible interjection of the word 'Rubbish!' in spite of the little argument I could bring to bear on his statement, he was evidently deprest by reflection on his own idleness and wealth. Nor was this the only occasion on which men like him have said the same sort of thing to or about me. In fact, I have been amused, astounded, even provoked to find that in my own college were men who gave me a sort of halo, and approached me with the diffidence I confess I had felt toward them, merely because I was supposed to be 'a real live workingman who had seen life, and had struggled up to Oxford just as the story-book young man does.' One modest youth, expressing to a friend of mine his desire to know me, said: 'But I don't suppose he'll care to talk to me. I'm so ignorant of things.'

"Thus before long I was actually being sought as the man who knew a good deal at first hand of social problems and the life of the poor. At debating-societies I was soon embarrassingly in request, for a characteristic of Oxford to-day is the extraordinary interest taken in all sorts of social questions—unemployment, poverty, housing, education, the right to work, slum life, conditions of labor, sweated industries. Such subjects have occupied a very large proportion of the debates both at the Union and at the various college societies. It was this keen interest in social reforms which first showed me my greatest misconception with regard to the 'upper classes.' Like most loyal members of the proletariat, I had preached of the callousness, the indifference, of the rich to the sufferings of the poor. I had honestly believed that the rich were more responsible for the evils of poverty and unemployment, rack-renting and sweated labor. But now that I was thrown among these ravening beasts like a slave among wolves for their delectation, I found that quite a large number of these wolves were watch-dogs."

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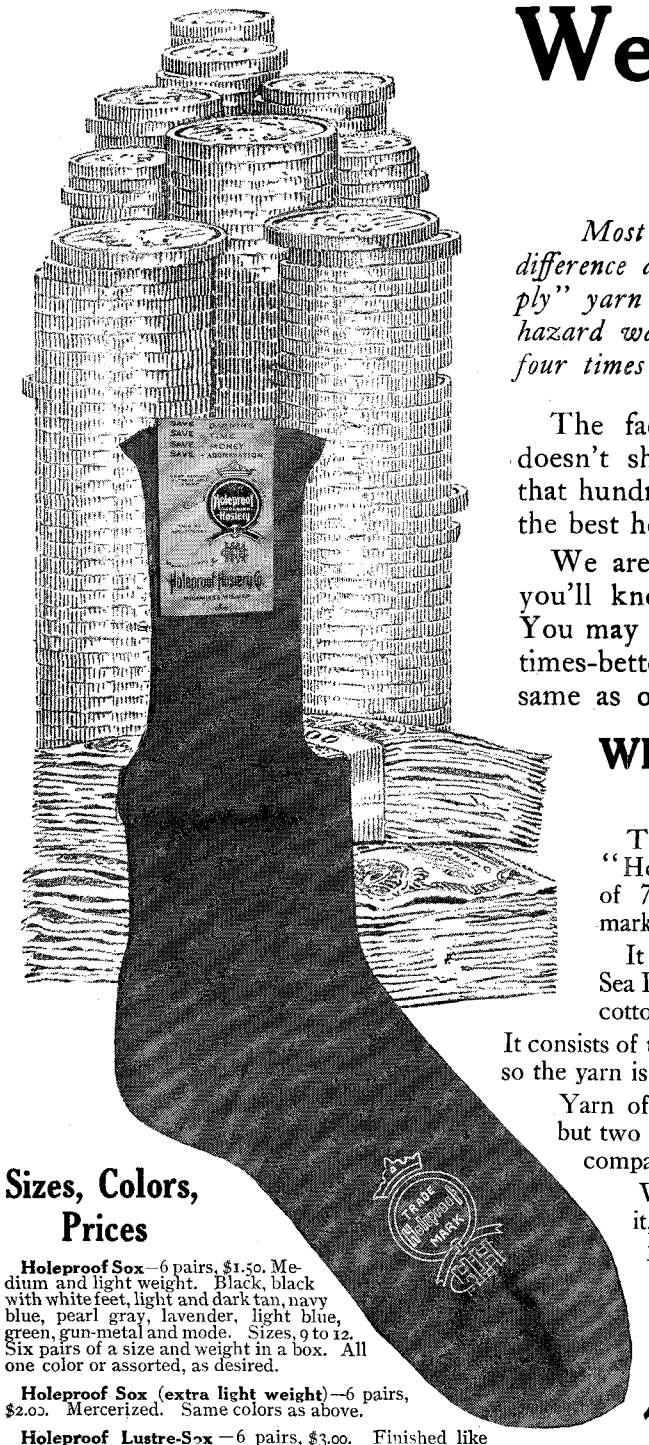

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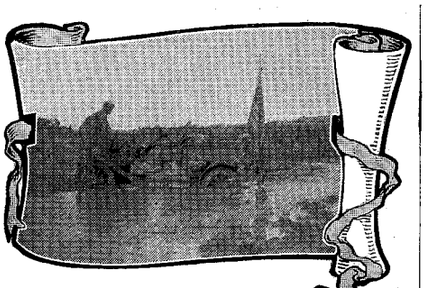

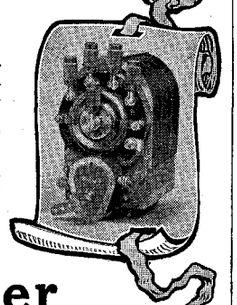

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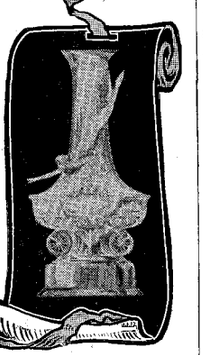

Cobe Trophy won by the aid of the Remy Magneto.

[25]

CURRENT POETRY

Once upon a time Heine cynically said that the great mass of men and women whom he met were to him Nos. 1, 2, 3 .... 11, 12, a remark that one is tempted to apply to-day to the great mass of current poetry. Even the very casual reader will notice that the same themes and subjects occur and recur again and again with an insistent monotony suggestive of some form of anemia. A few quotations from the review books on our desk will indicate the general symptoms which would seem to be a thin fragile melody, a pale, superficial beauty, merged in an atmosphere of general resignation and life-weariness. Let us choose a few lines here and there almost at random, beginning with the two opening stanzas of a poem by Helen Huntington, called "Unwritten."

> Hark, how the rain is falling!
> And I alone in the night,
> Alone with the haunting voices,
> With the songs I ne'er shall write.
>
> Alone with the pain and fever,
> With shadows clouding my eyes,
> And the thought that in early morning
> My parting soul shall rise.

If these two stanzas are sufficient to reveal the tone of Miss Huntington's work, four lines only from "Retrospect" by Gottfried Hult are needed to give a clue to the spirit of this author's book. He writes:

> "In retrospect toward days that were all rest
> From days to be all labor, I would turn,
> Lest in the dearth too much the spirit yearn
> And change too bitter prove, being unexprest."

This form of "spiritual elegy" is the theme, also, of "Manhattan" a long and rather ambitious production by Charles Hanson Towne and the key-note is given in these few lines selected from one of the best of the interpolated songs:

> I saw the tired City fall in the arms of night,
> Like a beautiful, weary woman, after a day's delight.
> And she spake (I heard her whisper when the purple dusk came down,
> A mantle from high heaven, to cover the teeming town):—
> "Mine eyes are heavy with anguish, my bleeding heart is opprest,
> For the burden of life is on me and I need a little rest."

With the same rosy optimism Robard Emmet Ua Cinneidig sings in "Reverie"

> . . . "I saw the world as mortals see
> A vale of sin and misery,"

and then passes the theme to Lloyd Mifflin, the venerable American poet, who addresses "Hans Schuler, Sculptor" with these lines:

> Ah! all things fade, and all our hearts are bowed
> With loss of dear ones, whose beloved eyes
> Haunt us forever in the world of sighs.
> Life?—'tis a dream of Hope, from birth to shroud.

Now, to put it mildly, this is rather depressing, and it is not strange that poets here and there are commencing to react. The strongest protest comes from "that

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exulting Yankee, Ezra Pound," as he is called by the London *Academy*, to whom we have already referred in these columns. Mr. Pound is in profest and avowed revolt against what he terms "the crepuscular spirit in modern poetry"; he refuses to toe the line of poetic convention and to eke out their sentiment with a melody of song in the manner of his contemporaries. We have just finished reading the "Personæ" and the "Exultations" of Mr. Pound (Elkin Mathews, London), two volumes of poems that are positively exciting. At first the books seem to be an imbroglio of egotistical nonsense, but gradually we are able to discern the arcs of out-running laws—laws of their own—which we are finally able to bring to a full circle. Of course, in common with all reformers and revolutionaries, Mr. Pound's work revolves to a large extent around "mein liebes ich." His style, moreover, is often involved, obscure, and pedantic, and there is a certain disagreeable insistence upon the value of the poetic rind itself. But on the other hand the lines are almost oppressive with their unexpanded power, with their intensity and their passion, and they are full to the fingertips with an extremely interesting personality. Mr. Pound has given the vessel of poetry a rather violent shaking, but we are thankful to him for it, even tho

SHE QUIT

But It Was a Hard Pull.

It is hard to believe that coffee will put a person in such a condition as it did an Ohio woman. She tells her own story:

"I did not believe coffee caused my trouble, and frequently said I liked it so well I would not, and could not quit drinking it, but I was a miserable sufferer from heart trouble and nervous prostration for four years.

"I was scarcely able to be around, had no energy and did not care for anything. Was emaciated and had a constant pain around my heart until I thought I could not endure it. For months I never went to bed expecting to get up in the morning. I felt as though I was liable to die any time.

"Frequently I had nervous chills and the least excitement would drive sleep away, and any little noise would upset me terribly. I was gradually getting worse until finally one time it came over me and I asked myself what's the use of being sick all the time and buying medicine so that I could indulge myself in coffee?

"So I thought I would see if I could quit drinking coffee and got some Postum to help me quit. I made it strictly according to directions and I want to tell you, that change was the greatest step in my life. It was easy to quit coffee because I had the Postum which I now like better than the old coffee.

"One by one the old troubles left until now I am in splendid health, nerves steady, heart all right and the pain all gone. Never have any more nervous chills, don't take any medicine, can do all my housework and have done a great deal beside."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

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HANGING on to the strap in a crowded street car after a hard day—going often to a cheerless home—or to a miserable hall bedroom in a cheap boarding house? "Yes?" "Lots of them?" We thought so! ✠ We have all seen them!! Couldn't happen to *your* boy or girl, though! No? ✠ That's what *their* Father may have thought. ✠ *He* stopped at *thinking* about it. Didn't *act* when he could have bought the *life insurance policy* which would have prevented it all. ✠ Now *his* Boy—who has been *robbed* of the *education* which would have given him an even start in the world—and *his* Girl who has been *robbed* of her chance of a *Home*—meaning everything to a young woman—have to pay the price of that Father's neglect, or thoughtlessness, or indifference, or carelessness (call it what you will, we call it criminal, the result to the children is the same), and it's a heavy price and an unfair one, which they have to pay. ✠ Better take stock of *your Life Insurance*. ✠ Is it enough? No? We thought not!

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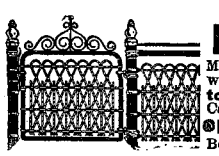

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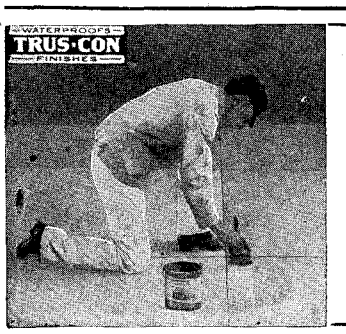

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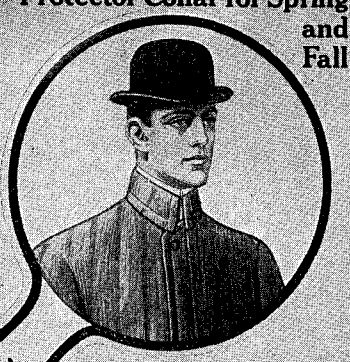

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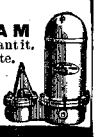

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It contains one hundred and sixty-eight of the best recipes you ever tried.

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many dregs should be brought to the surface.

"Mesmerism" is the tribute of a younger poet to one of his masters.

Mesmerism

By Ezra Pound

"*And a cat's in the water-but t*"—Robert Browning.

Aye, you're a man that! ye old mesmerizer,
Tyin' your meanin' in seventy swadelin's;
One must of needs be a hang'd early riser
To catch you at worm turning. Holy Odd's body-kins!

"Cat's i' the water butt!" Thought's in your verse-barrel.
Tell us this thing rather, then we'll believe you;
You, Master Bob Browning, spite your apparel,
Jump to your sense and give praise as we'd lief do.

You wheeze as a head-cold long-tonsiled Calliope,
But God! what a sight you ha' got o' our in'ards;
Mad as a hatter but surely no Myope,
Broad as all ocean and leanin' man-kin'ards.

Heart that was big as the bowels of Vesuvius,
Words that were wing'd as her sparks in eruption,
Eagled and thundered as Jupiter Pluvius,
Sound in your wind past all signs o' corruption.

Here's to you, Old Hippety-hop o' the accents!
True to the Truth's sake and crafty dissector,
You grabbed at the gold sure; had no need to pack cents
Into your versicles. Clear sight's elector!

Evidently Mr. Pound believes that religion, as well as poetry, has grown weak, apologetic, and leaky and in the "Ballad for Gloom," and several other poems he attempts to reinstate some of its original vigor.

Ballad For Gloom

By Ezra Pound

For God, our God, is a gallant foe
That playeth behind the veil.

I have loved my God as a child at heart
That seeketh deep bosoms for rest,
I have loved my God as maid to man
But lo, this thing is best:
To love your God as a gallant foe that plays behind the veil,
To meet your God as the night winds meet beyond Arcturus' pale.

I have played with God for a woman,
I have staked with my God for truth,
I have lost to my God as a man, clear eyed,
His dice be not of ruth.

For I am made as a naked blade,
But hear ye this thing in sooth:

Who loseth to God as man to man
Shall win at the turn of the game.
I have drawn my blade where the lightnings meet
But the ending is the same:
Who loseth to God as the sword blades lose
Shall win at the end of the game.

For God, our God, is a gallant foe that playeth behind the veil,
Whom God deigns *not to overthrow* hath need of triple mail.

When Love Takes Flight.—Mrs. A.—"What's the matter with Mrs. De Style? She looks the picture of embarrassment."

Mrs. C.—"No wonder. Her little boy used all of her old love letters to make the tail of his kite, and they came down in the neighbor's yard."—*Chicago News.*

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A RIDER UNDER THE BLACK FLAG

Of all the somber, merciless men who carried on the ruthless border raiding in Missouri during the Civil War, Bill Anderson was reckoned the most relentless, says Edgar White, writing in *Americana* (New York). People said that this man's "heart only beat when he saw the blood flowing." "Not only were blue-coats waylaid and ridden down, but the man who hid a horse, or failed to furnish feed, or reported his movements to the opposing forces was executed without compunction." His name was dreaded even by Southern sympathizers, "because he drew but faint lines between those of one side or the other when the mood to kill was on."

Anderson, when a schoolboy in Huntsville, northern Missouri, was a quiet, shy lad, somewhat backward in arithmetic; there was no hint of the future desperado. But, if ever, in some boyish pique, he had dreamed of coming back to the town as a pirate chief, that ambition was realized to the full. Says Mr. White:

After blazing the border until his name stood for all that was terrible and pitiless, he lighted on Huntsville in September, 1864, with as fierce a crowd of swashbucklers as this country ever produced, and the mayor didn't have time to think where to hide the key to the city. For one short, eventful day the shy schoolboy was the whole works of the place. He rode about on a magnificent white horse, roaring out orders and telling his men the best places to loot. The revolvers of the rough-riders popped incessantly, and the citizens ran into their cyclone-cellars. Anderson wore a big feather in his hat, and there was a new sash around his waist where he kept his ever-ready guns. It was the proudest day of his life. Small boys, hiding behind barns and houses, would risk a peep now and then to get a sight of the gory chieftain as an example for emulation in later days.

Toward the edge of town lived Hade Rutherford, and some one, hoping to win favor from some of the guerrillas, told them that Hade had hidden away two fine horses to keep them from falling into the hands of Anderson's gang. So they swooped down on Hade, who was then a very young man, just married, put a rope around his neck, and asked him about the horses. Mrs. Rutherford, a beautiful young woman, rushed out and begged the guerrillas to spare her husband's life. Every man there had been in such scenes before and they were not affected. The prisoner had spirited away two good horses, and that meant death according to the law of the border.

The rope was made taut about Hade's neck, he was put on a horse and then—

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soda crackers when and where you will, there is only one way by which you can absolutely depend on their freshness and goodness, and that is to say

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5¢ (Never sold in bulk)

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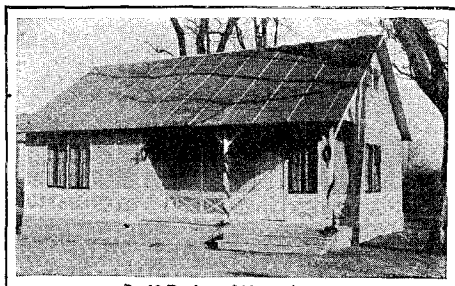

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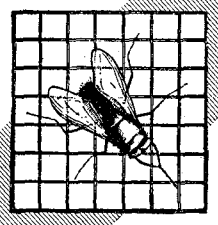

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BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

"What you got, fellers?"

Anderson, chief devil of the lot, rode up with revolvers still smoking.

"Been hidin' horses, Cap," said a big man who was handling the loose end of the rope.

"Well, what you waiting on?"

There was no time for prayers, but the condemned man saw a straw, for which he grasped.

"Say, Bill," he said, "'member the time I helped you work your sums so the teacher wouldn't lick you?"

Old men who were at that strange assembly, out under the cottonwoods, say that two long lines stole out from Anderson's cruel mouth, which may have meant a grim smile, a most unusual thing for his hard, fierce face. He said nothing, but by a movement of the arm indicated to the prisoner that he was free. Hade Rutherford, Anderson's school-mate, is now mayor of Huntsville.

After leaving Huntsville Anderson learned through a leak from some quarter which should have guarded the secret with its life that a train-load of soldiers had left St. Louis en route to Iowa. By hard riding across the country the guerrillas reached Centralia ahead of the train. When it came, the soldiers fired a few shots from the windows. Then they offered to surrender on terms of civilized warfare. Anderson entered one of the cars, a revolver in each hand. But one voice was raised in rebuke, and that was a woman's. She was large and aggressive. Barring Anderson's way in the aisle she looked him in the face and cried:

"I wish I had a few good soldiers behind me to teach you cut-throats a lesson."

Anderson took off his hat, and glancing at the men about him remarked with gentle irony:

"Madame, you certainly deserve better backing."

The poor soldiers, hoping for honorable treatment, gave up their arms and left the cars. They were lined up and shot down to the last man. Not one on the train escaped. The revolvers of the executioners were still smoking when Major Johnson arrived at the head of his force from Macon. Before engaging the enemy he dismounted and lined up his men. Then he challenged the guerrillas.

"Come on! We are ready for you!"

Riding with Anderson that day were George Todd, Frank and Jesse James, and a score or so of the swiftest pistol-fighters the world has ever produced. They came on with the rush of a whirlwind. The guerrillas charged with their bridles in their teeth, a revolver in each hand. After one round by the militia the balance of the fight was like a shamble. Less than fifteen men got out of it alive, and Johnson was not among the fifteen. His life paid the penalty of not knowing the sort of men he was fighting against.

But Nemesis was awaiting the guerrilla chief. It came to him in Ray county not long afterward. The Centralia affair had stricken the State with horror. The Federal authorities instructed the troops to capture or kill Anderson at all hazards. The State was soon swarming with large bands hunting him down. Anderson knew he could make no terms, and it is very likely he would not have asked for any. At last they hemmed him in. He fought like a bulldog, discharging revolver after revolver, and hurling the empty weapons

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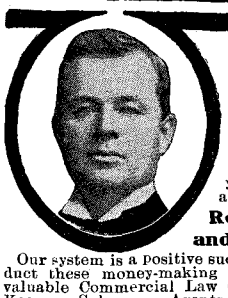

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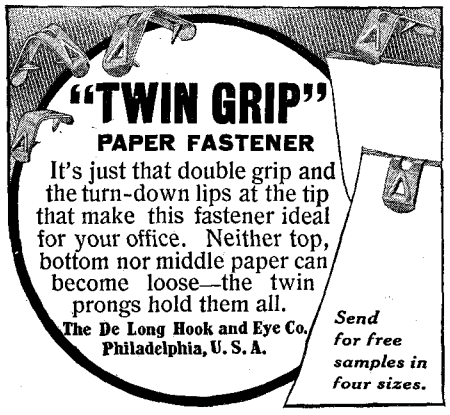
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into the faces of the men shooting at him. When he fell his body had been struck a dozen times. Twenty of his men were shot down in trying to recover the remains of their chieftain, which were finally left in the hands of the enemy. . . . . .

One or two attempts were made by ambitious leaders to take the dead guerrilla's place, but they lacked his granite nerve, and soon went down. There was only one Bill Anderson, and that was enough.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT AS A FEMININE TYPE

So Theodore Roosevelt is "a typical embodiment of the feminine in *man*!" In making this statement in an article in the February *Forum*, Mr. Duffield Osborne seems perfectly willing to run any possible risk of being branded as a "nature-faker" or even of being called by a shorter and uglier appellation. He backs up this astounding characterization of the strenuous statesman, who is now in Africa winning laurels as a slayer of dangerous jungle beasts, by what the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* calls "an ingenious process of analysis," whereby Mr. Roosevelt is classified "with the feminine minds, however much his robustious acts and words may belie the soft impeachment." The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, however, thinks the inference a little hasty, even if the writer does know "all about how women think and also how Mr. Roosevelt thinks." Mr. Osborne prefaces his "diagnosis" by reminding us that in the truly feminine mind there is little of that "weighing and analysis that lie at the base of characteristically masculine decisions and acts," that "the woman sees one thing at a time, is governed by one controlling motive," in short, that she acts by intuition rather than reason. He continues:

Full comprehension of this premise will go far to classify and illuminate Mr. Roosevelt's activities. His is preeminently a mind that sees one thing at a time, or, in other words, works by intuition pure and simple. One object, one method, being in his vision, fills it for the time to the exclusion of all considerations that might affect or even negative its desirability. He is honest—nay, more, he is cock-sure of even his least impression. The thing that has occurred to him is always the only thing worth doing, and his divined way of doing it is the only proper and effective way.

In times of action rather than of thought,

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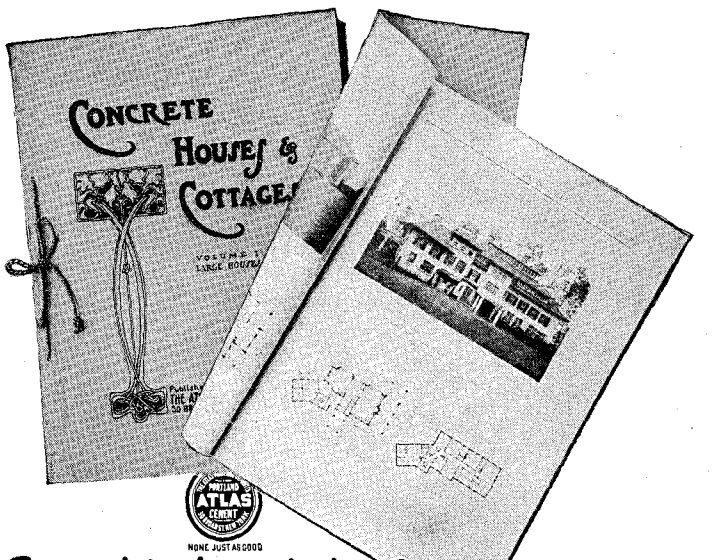

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such a man is likely to go far. He is trammeled by none of the doubts or misgivings that beset reasoning and more masculine mentalities; for most questions have, at the very least, two sides to them. It is fortunate for Mr. Roosevelt's prestige that his lot did not fall in classical or renaissance days, when a man's merit was apt to to be measured by his soundness rather than by his activity; days when people were not in quite such a strenuous hurry to *do*, that, at best, they could only afford time to think afterward; for seeing both sides of a question is very likely to affect action with a moderation that, to the unthinking, often savors of indecision, and to inject a measure of deliberation that often spells failure of what may be considered effective accomplishment. . . . . .

I wonder to how many of us has a doubt suggested itself as to the real benefit of the enforced peace between Japan and Russia, the most highly lauded act of our ex-president's life. Viewing the matter in the yet faintly developing light of events there are certainly grounds to propound the question whether the lives of a few thousand soldiers in Manchuria have not been bought by many decades of delay in the redemption of Russia and, possibly, by a new and more terrible world convulsion in which we ourselves may have much to suffer; whether the advance of the world and its peoples has not really been set far back on the dial of time. All men must die, and suffer more or less in the dying, and a few years one way or the other for some is a small matter in that larger view that embraces within its scope the fortunes of the race. Mr. Roosevelt saw only the immediate suffering of the few and, carried away by sympathy, threw himself into the situation with all the forcefulness that his nature demands. He won the most spectacular victory of his career. It is well to hope that this victory may not prove itself also the most monumental failure.

Never were so many and such complicated problems as beset our national civilization to-day met with such indomitable and furious energy, while the people stood by and gave voice to their admiring plaudits. It is for us to hope that this energy may not have been like doing

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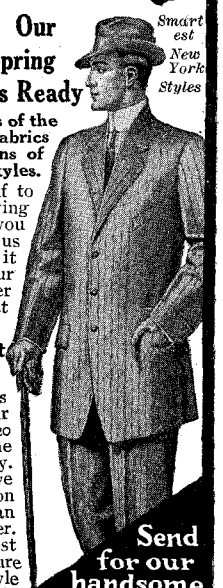

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They combine the best elements of quality and style with an original cold-proof and damp-proof sole construction that conforms to every curve and pressure of the foot—heavy outer-sole, cushion cork inner-sole resting on a bed of antiseptic felt; cushion rubber heels to prevent shock or jar to the nervous system. Perfect ease and comfort for tired, aching feet. Men who are on their feet a great deal or who like to walk will find Kushion Komforts superior to any shoe they have ever worn. If our shoes are not on sale in your vicinity, order direct from us, sending your size, width and money order for $4.00. *Send for catalogue* showing other styles for men at $4.00 and at $3.50 for women.

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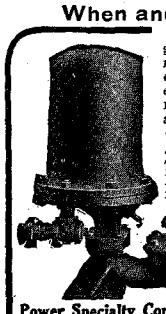

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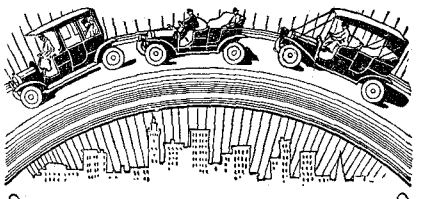

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good whereof shall come vaster evil. Few can claim seriously that it was guided by a fitting measure of knowledge and reason. Our only trust must be that the intuitions of Mr. Roosevelt's very feminine mind guided him, in the main, with that correctness which such intuitions are said to have and that we have not relied on them in fields that are beyond the province of their safe employment.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Invisible.—OLD LADY—"What is the title of the picture, dear?"

DAUGHTER—"'Dogs,' after Sir Edwin Landseer."

OLD LADY—"I can see the dogs, but where on earth is Landseer?"—*M. A. P.*

Generous.—THE DOCTOR—"Mrs. Murphy, you must be at your husband's side constantly, as you will need to hand him something every little while."

MRS. MURPHY—"Niver, doctor! Fur be it from me to hit a man whin he's down."—*Puck.*

Perspiring.—The eye of a little Washington miss was attracted by the sparkle of dew at early morning. "Mamma," she exclaimed, "it's hotter'n I thought it was."

"What do you mean?"

"Look here, the grass is all covered with perspiration."—*Baptist Commonwealth.*

His Coat of Arms.—MR. PORKER (of Chicago, who made a fortune from Porker's Red Seal Lard)—"Say, Duke, this trademark of yours is just cute. Guess your ancestor who invented it was in the menagerie business?"—*London Opinion.*

Conservation in Conversation.—If people only said what they thought, there wouldn't be so much talking.—*Farm Journal.*

Better Yet.—DICK—"If you will give me a penny, I will show you the nearest way to the town."

TOURIST—"Good, my boy! Here it is."

DICK—"And if you give me another penny I will show you a nearer way."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

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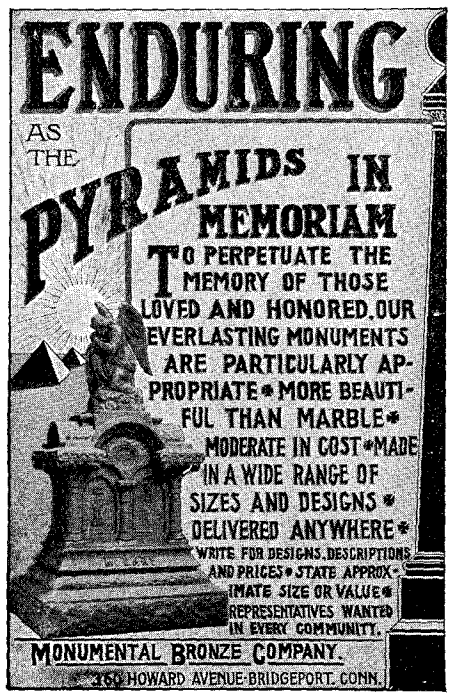
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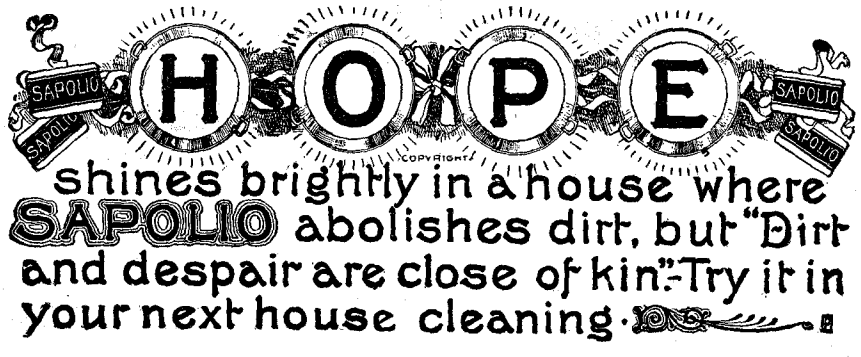
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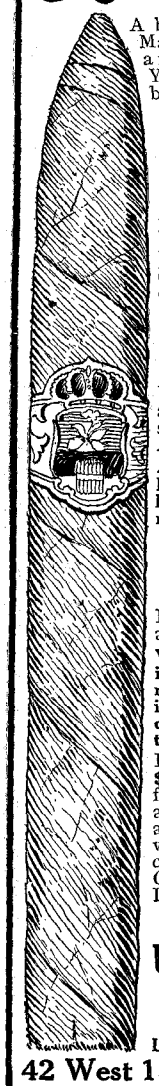

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The Wise Physician.—"The doctor has ordered me to eat only the plainest food."

"For how long?"

"Till I have paid his bill, I guess."—*Houston Post.*

With the Best of Intentions.—"I'm going over to comfort Mrs. Brown," said Mrs. Jackson to her daughter Mary. "Mr. Brown hanged himself in their attic last night."

"Oh, mother, don't go! you know you always say the wrong thing."

"Yes, I'm going, Mary. I'll just talk about the weather. That's a safe enough subject."

Mrs. Jackson went over on her visit of condolence. "We have had rainy weather lately, haven't we, Mrs. Brown?" she said.

"Yes," replied the widow; "I haven't been able to get the week's wash dried."

"Oh," said Mrs. Jackson, "I shouldn't think you would have any trouble. You have such a nice attic to hang things in."—*Home Herald.*

Blasting His Career.—CHURCH—"I feel some concern about my son."

GOTHAM—"You mean the one in college?"

"Yes, you see they are talking of abolishing football."

"Oh, is he a football player?"

"No; but he's studying to be a surgeon."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

The Change he Needed.—Mr. Lloyd-George is famous, of course, for his brilliant repartee and biting sarcasm. "I am here ——" he remarked once at a political meeting, but before he had time to finish the sentence, a noisy interrupter had chimed in, "And so am I."

But the retort was as quick as it was overwhelming. "Yes—but you are not all there!"

"What do our opponents really want?" he inquired in a recent speech. In the momentary pause that followed the question there came a voice husky from the effects of alcohol, "What I want is a change of Government."

"No, no," was the ready reply, "what you really want is a change of drink'.'—*M. A. P.*

An Up-to-Date Caution.—MOTHER BIRD—"Run along and play now; but be careful you don't get run over by any of those flying-machines."—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

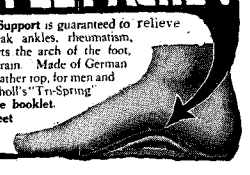
Very Likely.—The case concerned a will, and an Irishman was a witness. "Was the deceased," asked the lawyer, "in the habit of talking to himself when alone?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Come, come, you don't know, and yet you pretend that you were intimately acquainted with him?"

"The fact is," said Pat dryly, "I never happened to be with him when he was alone."—*Pittsburg Observer.*

DO YOUR FEET ACHE?



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Boston Garter

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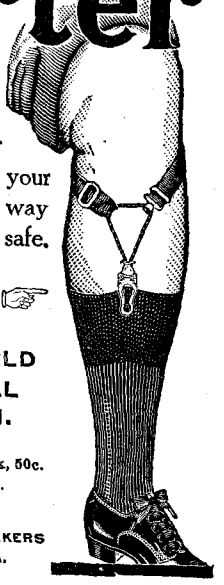

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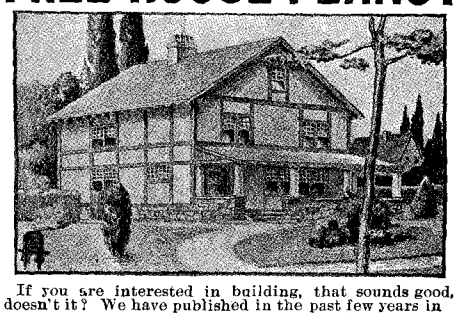

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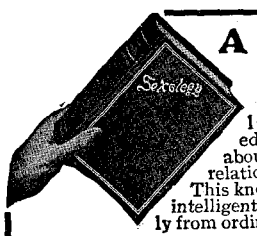

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Back and Forth.—"You're so conceited, Connie, that I believe when you get into Heaven the first question you'll ask will be 'Are my wings on straight?'"

CONNIE—"Yes, dear, and I shall be sorry that you won't be there to tell me."—*Illustrated Bits.*

Our Fair Constituents.—"There's one thing we will have to change if these ladies who wish to vote have their way," said Senator Sorghum.

"What is that?"

"We'll have to quit talking about 'the wisdom of the plain people.'"—*Washington Star.*

Practise makes Perfect.—OLD LADY—"I want you to take back that parrot you sold me. I find that he swears very badly."

BIRD DEALER—"Well, madam, it's a very young bird. It'll learn to swear better when it's a bit older."—*Human Life.*

A Journalistic Providence.—YOUNG HOUSEWIFE—"Can't you make that story in your journal go on a little longer? Our cook reads it, and I think she will stay as long as it continues."—*Meggendorfer Blaetter.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

February 11.—The steamer *General Chanzy* is wrecked on the coast of Minorca, but one man being saved of her 157 passengers and crew.

The French Antarctic expedition arrives at Punta Arenas on the *Pourquoi Pas;* the South Pole was not reached.

February 12.—Two hundred and five persons are rescued by the steamer *Strathurst* from the *Lima,* which foundered in the Straits of Magellan, 50 passengers being drowned; 88 are left on board.

February 14.—Winston Churchill is appointed Home Secretary in the British Cabinet in place of Herbert Gladstone, Sydney Burton becoming Secretary of the Board of Trade.

February 15.—The new British Parliament opens.

February 17.—The 88 persons on the *Lima* are rescued by the Chilian cruiser *Ministro Zenteno.*

Theodore Roosevelt and party arrive at Gondokoro, Sudan, whence they will proceed down the Nile to Khartum.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

February 11.—The Senate passes the Bennett "White-Slave" Bill.

February 15.—The Senate passes a bill intended to stop hazing at West Point.

February 16.—In a letter to Secretary MacVeagh, President Taft points out that the publicity feature of the Corporation Tax Law is inoperative, since Congress has failed to make an appropriation for carrying it out.

February 17.—Secretary Ballinger withdraws from entry over two million acres of public land.

GENERAL

February 12.—In a speech at the New York Republican Club, President Taft defends the Payne Tariff and asserts that the Administration is fulfilling the pledges made in the Republican party platform.

The President holds a conference with New York State Republican leaders at the residence of Lloyd C. Griscom in New York City.

February 13.—Paulhan makes several aeroplane flights at New Orleans.

February 14.—James R. Keene admits that he managed pools in Hocking stock.

February 15.—It is announced that the Postal Telegraph Company will sell all its holdings of American Telephone and Telegraph stock.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt sails from New York to meet her husband at Khartum.

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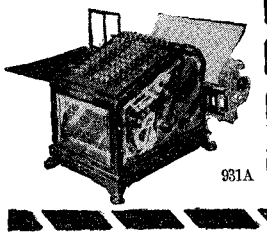

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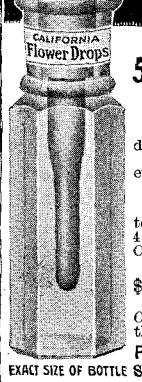

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE MARKET FOR BONDS

By the middle of February improvements had been noted in the bond market. A change had been first noted a fortnight earlier, but the first clear evidences were not appreciated until near the middle of the month, when a widening-out occurred in the demand for long- and short-term investments. It was then discovered that several large bond houses had been justified in offering new issues to customers. Bond houses do not make public offerings after a period of dulness in the market unless they have seen clear indications on the part of the public to buy. Several large issues have been taken recently by bankers, indicating further financing by railroads and other corporations. It is recognized that borrowings of this class become stimulants to business, inasmuch as the proceeds are generally put into new construction and new equipment.

These conditions are in marked contrast to those which prevailed at the beginning of the year. On the stock exchange in January sales of bonds were $50,000,000 under those for January, 1909. What is more striking, they were $3,000,000 less than in January, 1908, a few months after the panic. These figures represent only transactions on the stock exchange, and these do not constitute a real test of the market, which must be found in "business over the counter."

Among causes assigned for conditions early in January this year, bankers cite three as the chief—a diversion of popular interest to securities having a speculative value, such as good bonds never possest; excessive issues by governments and cities; and the high cost of living and of doing business. The high cost of living naturally narrows the average surplus income people have for investment. It also tempts them to sell bonds and secure larger incomes through investments in other kinds of securities.

THE DECLINE IN HIGH-GRADE BONDS

The high cost of living in its influence on bonds is the subject of an article by Montgomery Rollins in *Moody's Magazine* for February, under the heading "The Passing of the Low-rate Bond." Mr. Rollins says that existing conditions as to commodities and rents appeal to no one with greater force than to the man, woman, or child who is dependent upon a limited fixt income. It is these people whose "far-reaching cry for increased interest returns to meet the exigencies of the moment is being felt by dealers in securities in a way not at first apparent to all." The small investor, dependent upon the limited fixt income, is described by Mr. Rollins as the "balance of power in the investment world." By this he means that the aggregate of such persons is sufficient to regulate the interest rates, because his income must fit his needs. Mr. Rollins continues:

"If he has been accustomed, in the past, to living economically upon a 4-per-cent. return from his investments, and the cost of living advances 25 per cent., he must have 5 per cent. return upon his money, and he will get it. There is no argument to the contrary. He must have the necessities of life; and he will, consequently, refuse to buy any more securities returning him 4 per cent., and will insist upon, and obtain, 5-per-cent. rate. There are enough of these investors, when acting *en masse*, to regulate the prices of bonds and other securities.

"To those who may dispute this power upon the part of the small investor this is suggested: Take any small town or city where the financial standing of one's townspeople may be more easily known or surmised than in a larger place. Can not almost any of you count dozens of men and women who come under this class? And how many are there that you do not reckon into the count, but who surprize you by leaving a snug little sum upon their demise? If one little community will disclose such a goodly number, what a tremendous host of them there must be in the land!

"It was obvious that the price of bonds would experience a material advance from the low prices of 1907-8. It was expected that the swing of the pendulum, backed by the desires of those likely to father the movement, would carry the prices of issues of that nature beyond the legitimate, based on the cost of living. Possibly it was not supposed that the advance in the latter field would be so rapid as has proved to be the case, and thus it was expected that a longer opportunity would be afforded for the gradual financing of municipal and corporation demands before the consumer should realize his compulsory need of a rapidly increasing income. The advance in the cost of living, from the level to which it had then declined, might have been so gradual as to have been scarcely appreciated by the investor, but, on the contrary, it has been so sudden that the most obtuse could not fail to comprehend that it was besetting him upon all sides. Thus, he was bound to seek his own again.

"The crux of the whole matter is in the thought that thousands upon thousands of small investors demanding, say, 5 per cent. income, will be likely to see their wishes fulfilled.

"Stockholders may have their income enhanced by a raising of dividends, for is it not true that the earnings of successful corporations have increased in proportion to the cost of living? It is perfectly possible, therefore, for the stockholder to obtain, in one form or another, the equivalent of his needs. The same may be said of investments in real estate—altho that field for the outlet of money is full of danger—for it must be evident that rentals, being largely of short duration, are being advanced from time to time, consistent with the advance in commodity prices. Other classes of investments may give similar results, but not so the fixt charge; not so the bond with an unchangeable interest.

"There is no way that the income upon a bond can be changed, except by a reduction in the price of the principal. Tables of bond values show us that a 4-per-cent-bond running twenty years, selling at par and interest, returns 4 per cent. to the investor. But, to return 5 per cent., it must be purchased at a discount of nearly 13 per cent. This may be taken, everything else being equal, as an example of the natural and probable decline in value of low-rate bonds already outstanding, proportionate to the time to run, and the interest rate. Prices of long-time securities must adjust themselves so that, regardless of the normal rate, the income

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rate will be commensurate with the market. This may mean the shrinkage of many points in value of the principal of such securities."

The Financier of New York, discussing the same question, notes that New York City bonds, "which surely can be characterized as safe," have recently dropt below par, and "similar securities are showing a downward trend." The cause is found in the fact that high-grade bonds fail to find ready buyers because they are "in competition in the open market with others of like character," from which larger returns are promised. Hence owners are selling high-grade bonds in order to purchase others. The writer believes that this downward drift would be even more marked, if it were not that many financial institutions, trustees, etc., are restricted as to their investments. He discusses also the effect of the increased cost of living in inducing holders of high-grade bonds to sell. Irrigation bonds, a new kind of investment, are now selling rapidly, not so much because their value has been proved, as because they offer 6 per cent. on the investment. He doubts whether this sacrifice of first-class bonds will in the end benefit those who sell them:

"The swing of interest in income rate from one extreme to the other is a matter of long years, while cost prices are ephemeral in comparison. To illustrate, the yield on first-class bonds, except in periods of extraordinary character, varies within one per cent., and more often within the fraction of one per cent., while we have seen the price of commodities expand 25 and 50 per cent. within the last few years. The swing of commodity prices, comparatively speaking, is of short duration, and readjustment to a normal level may be anticipated to occur quickly once the swing starts in the other direction. When readjustment does occur it will be found that the proved and tested bond will stand as firm as ever, while the less secure forms of investment will have hard work to weather adverse experience. It seems rather paradoxical to say that the best time to buy bonds is when things look worst, but this is only another way of expressing the common-sense proposition that when the prospect seems darkest, money should be most conservatively placed. At any rate, it would be difficult to refute the proposition that it is a poor time to buy untried bonds while those of superior character are falling in price."

THE JANUARY DECLINE IN STOCKS

Bradstreet's makes comment on the fact that January once more has disappointed the prophets as to the prediction of a boom in prices. The actual outcome in the stock market since the beginning of the year, moreover, is a duplicate of similar developments that took place in January and February, 1909. Hence the records for both periods "give a severe blow to the theory in question." *Bradstreet's* ventures no opinion as to whether the decline, accompanied by "heavy liquidation in certain inflated stocks like steel common," marks the culmination of the downward movement from which a fresh start will soon be taken. In 1909 something of a recovery set in about the end of February. A small table is printed, showing the high and

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low figures in several prominent stocks for this year and for 1909, as follows:

	High, 1910	*Low,* 1910	*High,* 1909	*Low,* 1909
Atchison common	124⅛	110½	104⅝	97⅞
Amalgamated Copper	93¾	70¼	84⅝	65
American Smelting	104	75¼	86⅜	77¾
Great Northern	143⅞	132¾	148¼	136⅝
New York Central	125½	115	132⅜	120½
Pennsylvania	137⅞	129¼	135	126⅜
Rock Island common	57¼	41	26⅜	20⅛
Southern Pacific	138½	110⅞	121⅞	72
Union Pacific	204¾	178½	184⅛	172½
United States Steel common	91	75	55⅛	41¼
Average ten stocks	122	104	107	93

The average for these stocks indicates a larger shrinkage this year than in January and February of last year, the same being 18 points this year and 14 last. It is to be recalled, however, that prices this year "started from a higher level."

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* discusses the firmness with which Atchison maintained its place as compared with its competitors. The decline in Atchison was only 14 points, whereas in Southern Pacific it was 20 points, in Great Northern 27, in Northern Pacific 28, and in Union Pacific 41. Moreover, Atchison was one of the very first stocks to show signs of recovery. The writer then attempts to explain this exceptional strength on the part of Atchison.

"Atchison did not decline as much as Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and a number of other stocks, because it was not made the center of speculative activities in last autumn's bull market. That Atchison's dividend would be increased from 5 per cent. to 6 in October was a foregone conclusion, for the annual statement for the fiscal year ended June 30 showed that 12.1 per cent. had been earned for the common stock. Nevertheless, despite that assurance the highest price reached before or after the dividend was increased was 125⅜. At 125⅜ the stock offered over 4½ per cent. on the investment. As the price was not inflated during the boom in the market, when the decline began, each point Atchison lost in sympathy with the rest of the market only added to the attractiveness of the stock from an investment point of view.

"Some talk is being heard that Atchison's dividend is to be further increased in the near future. Such talk, however, was started for speculative purposes. Before the dividend was increased last autumn the belief was exprest in these columns that the earnings justified such action. That the directors of the company will increase the dividend to 7 per cent. before the stock becomes a seasoned 6 per cent. dividend-payer is not believed. It is only within the past few years that Atchison has taken a place among the investment stocks, and that advantage is not likely to be lightly held by the management."

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER

Following the wide-spread agitation against high prices for commodities in January, there comes a small recession in the index number of *Bradstreet's* for February 1, that number being now 9.0730 as against 9.2310 for January 1, the latter being the high-record point. While this fall is a moderate one, "it represents the first decline that has occurred after a period of nine months of steadily advancing prices." The number for February 1 of this year, as compared with February 1, 1909, shows, however, an increase of 9.2 per cent., while as compared with the same

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date in 1908 the increase is 11.6 per cent. The figure for February 1, this year, is slightly in excess of that for January 1, 1907, when prices were on "a very high level," the increase being about .8 of one per cent. Commenting further, *Bradstreet's* says:

"There is little to be gained by extending the study as to ratios of change. Indeed, it should be sufficient to say that the February 1 index is the highest ever recorded, save on two previous dates, these being January 1, 1910, and March 1, 1907. However, it may be of interest to note that the current index number is 17.4 per cent. higher than the low point touched in June on the depression of 1907–08, that it is 19.8 per cent. above the index as of February 1, 1901, and that it is 59.1 per cent. in excess of the lowest point ever registered within the life of our data. Of course, it is obviously unfair to compare prices prevailing in a period of fairly well-diffused prosperity, such as is at present manifested, with those ruling in a time of ultra depression, such as 1896 was.

"The groups that make up the index number are set out in the following table:

	July 1, 1896	*Mar.* 1, 1907	*Feb.* 1, 1909	*Jan.* 1, 1910	*Feb.* 1, 1910
Breadstuffs	0.0524	0.0817	0.0996	0.1050	0.1084
Live stock	.1855	.3315	.3425	.4010	.3985
Provisions	1.3619	2.1049	2.0486	2.3577	2.2519
Fruits	.1210	.2003	.1528	.1695	.1586
Hides & leather	.8250	1.1975	1.2050	1.2850	1.2650
Textiles	1.5799	2.7369	2.3723	2.7333	2.7094
Metals	.3757	.8466	.5555	.6208	.6117
Coal & coke	.0048	.0080	.0062	.0069	.0068
Oils	.2082	.3428	.4592	.3728	.3821
Naval stores	.0402	.1170	.0702	.0938	.0981
Bldg. mat.	.0716	.0906	.0841	.0827	.0887
Chem. & drugs	.6607	.7083	.6258	.5958	.5958
Miscel.	.2150	.3632	.2804	.4067	.3980
Total	5.7019	9.1293	8.3022	9.2310	9.0730

It will be observed that eight groups, viz.: live stock, provisions, fruits, hides and leather, textiles, metals, coal and coke, and miscellaneous, display losses from January 1. On the other hand, four divisions show increases, these being breadstuffs, oils, naval stores, and building materials. Chemicals and drugs indicate no change.

"Perhaps the fluctuations in the individual commodities are invested with a greater degree of interest than the general tendencies, especially as there has been a widespread movement against high food prices. Taking a number of leading commodities, we find that wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, flour, live sheep, barreled beef, sugar, rice, and beans and peas were higher on February 1 than they were on January 1. Linseed-oil, rosin, turpentine, glass, and hay also displayed remarkable firmness. On the other hand, such articles as live beeves, beef carcasses, hog carcasses, mutton carcasses, milk, eggs, pork, bacon, lard, butter, mackerel, cotton, Australian wool, petroleum, and cotton-seed oil were all cheaper than they were on January 1."

THE GOULD FAMILY INCOME

It is seldom that an official record is made of the income from a great estate. In the case of the Jay Gould estate this recently became necessary, in order to satisfy a special master-in-chancery in passing upon the accounts of George and Helen Gould, as receivers for the estate of their sister Anna, formerly Countess de Castellane, but now the Countess de Sagan. It is said by *The Financial World* that estimates had been made of an income for this estate of about $5,000,000 per annum. This may have been true in some former years, but in 1908 the income, according to the statement of the receivers, was only $2,851,976.22. It is inferred that in 1909

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$100 Guaranteed Irrigation Bond Paying 6% Interest

¶ First Mortgage Gold Bonds, secured by farm mortgages and unconditionally *guaranteed* by the American WaterWorks and Guarantee Company, which controls and operates forty prosperous plants.

¶ In its 28 years of successful experience, this Company has never been a *single* day late in the payment of any obligation.

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¶ These bonds are issued also in denominations of $500 and $1,000 for large investors. Write today and we will gladly send you our Circular No. L-264 describing the bonds and the enterprise.

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Actual Value . . .	$15,000,000
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the income was no larger, since "there is no record anywhere of the Gould properties having increased or restored dividends." The high-water mark, so far as records show, was reached in 1903, when the income was $4,697,729.25. Not until 1908 did it fall below $4,000,000.

There are six heirs to the estate of Jay Gould, making the share of each, provided these were equal, about $475,000. It is stated that, on account of the extravagance of Anna, the Countess, and her former husband, Castellane, her allowance has been reduced to $200,000 per annum, the remainder of her income being devoted to the payments of debts. *The Financial World* adds that the outlook for an increased income in the immediate future is not encouraging, at least not so in respect to dividends from shares. The properties first require a "great deal of building up."

STOCKHOLDERS IN CORPORATIONS

In times of severe criticism of corporations attention has been often called to the fact that the railroads and great industrial companies were not owned by a few men, but by a large number of stockholders, many of them men and women in moderate circumstances. A compilation representing about seventy corporations has recently been made, showing that there are now in the railroads 288,160 shareholders, and in industrial companies 338,824. As compared with the record for the close of the year 1908 these figures show a decline in the number of railway shareholders of about 15,000, and an increase in the industrial shareholders of about 4,000. The following table shows the number of shareholders in the better-known corporations of the country, the figures giving the number for the close of 1908 and the close of 1909, with the increases decreases:

Company	No. stockholders 1909.	1908.	Increase
Atchison	23,781	24,787	*1,006
Atl. Coast Line	1,995	2,395	*400
Am. Railways	1,444	1,399	45
Baltimore & Ohio	10,610	10,988	*378
Boston & Maine	7,522	7,874	*352
B'klyn Rap. Transit	1,581	1,278	303
C. R.R. of N. J.	759	822	*63
Chicago & Alton	756	740	16
Chi., M. & St. P.	12,475	9,300	3,175
Chicago Subway	2,800	1,650	1,150
Del., L. & Western	1,637	1,566	71
Delaware & Hudson	5,630	5,687	*57
Erie	8,859	10,092	*1,233
Great Northern	14,307	14,157	*150
Hocking Valley	1,772	1,830	*58
Iowa Central	920	853	67
Mo., Kan. & Tex	3,155	3,125	30
N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	16,311	16,300	11
N. Y., O. & Western	2,768	3,041	*273
Norfolk & Western	4,103	4,628	*525
Northern Pacific	10,500	8,800	1,700
Pennsylvania	55,337	58,969	*3,632
Pere Marquette	1,745	1,399	346
Phila. Rapid Transit	1,768	1,996	*228
Reading	5,713	6,592	*879
Southern Railway	11,146	12,393	*1,247
St. Louis & San Fran.	1,871	1,978	*107
St. L. & Southwestern	790	680	110
Southern Pacific	a11,258	16,096	*4,838
Union Pacific	19,075	23,300	*4,225
Chicago & Northwestern	6,842	7,135	*293
Lake Shore & M. S.	490	489	1
Michigan Central	476	460	16
New York Central	16,292	20,869	*4,577
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	794	807	*13
Adams Express	2,907	2,899	8
Allis Chalmers	2,126	2,004	122
Am. Agricultural Chemical	4,897	4,209	688
Am. Car and Foundry	9,700	10,373	*673
Am. Cotton Oil	2,693	3,104	*411
American Express	3,851	3,814	37
Am. Light and Traction	2,021	1,857	164
Am. Sm. Sec., Ser. B.	1,490	1,391	99
Am. Smelting and Refin.	9,232	9,630	*398
Am. Sugar	18,517	18,811	*294
Am. Tel. and Tel.	31,702	26,370	5,332
American Tobacco	6,548	5,680	868
Bethlehem Steel	874	1,167	*293

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¶ This class of bonds is especially well adapted to the requirements of the average private investor, as they usually mature serially, so that a long or short time investment may be made as desired, and they are obtainable in denominations of $100, $500, and $1000.

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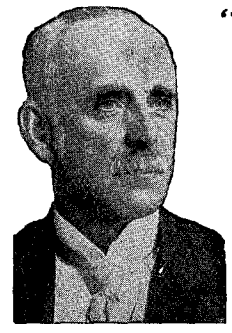

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by

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Philadelphia, Pa.

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Company	No stockholders 1909.	1908.	Increase
Colorado Fuel	2,280	2,859	*579
Diamond Match	3,368	3,284	84
Federal Mining	1,895	1,747	148
General Asphalt	2,397	2,480	*83
General Chemical	1,335	1,227	*108
General Electric	a9,188	9,188	—
Guggenheim Exploration	492	385	107
International Harvester	2,200	1,200	1,000
Lackawanna Steel	797	749	48
North American	1,647	1,724	*77
Pacific Mail S.S.	1,024	953	71
Pennsylvania Steel	978	937	41
Prest Steel	3,958	4,116	*158
Pullman	10,431	10,393	38
Railway St. Spring	2,581	2,524	57
Republic I. and Steel	3,404	4,240	*836
Sloss-Sheffield	1,066	1,021	45
Standard Oil	5,789	5,466	323
Swift & Co	12,000	10,000	2,000
United States Steel	100,000	110,000	*10,000
Va.-Caro. Chemical	3,919	4,009	*90
Wells-Fargo	1,500	1,579	*79
Western Union Telegraph	13,353	14,509	*1,156
Westinghouse Air Brake	2,622	2,585	37
Westinghouse E. & M.	8,438	3,592	4,846

a Exact figures not given. * Decrease.

OUR "WANING TRADE BALANCE"

Charles F. Speare declares, in *Moody's Magazine* for February, that, when this country increases her imports and fails to increase her exports, so that there is an excess of the latter of only $251,862,923, she "can scarcely be said to possess 'a balance of trade.'" This situation was developed in 1909, when imports reached the record figure of $1,475,572,205, or an increase of 32 per cent. over 1908, and an increase of about $52,000,000 over the extravagant year of 1907. Meanwhile foreign shipments have fallen short of the high level of two years ago by nearly $200,000,000. This is because of the high prices at which American producers offered their products. We "burned the candle at both ends," since we made much larger purchases and had greatly reduced sales, the consequences "being a thinner pocketbook." Discussing the matter by way of analysis, Mr. Speare says:

"To the fact that a new tariff schedule went into effect last year may be traced a fair portion of the expansion in merchandise imports. Goods were rushed to this country to anticipate the change in duties in July, and again there was an extraordinary movement of French products in the autumn when another part of the schedule became effective. The records show that nearly $700,000,000 worth of imports duty free were received during 1900, compared with about $505,000,000 in 1908, nearly 40 per cent. increase and the largest aggregate volume in the history of the country. The increase in goods on which a duty was paid was from $611,729,546 to $775,777,953, or $164,000,000, representing a 27-per-cent. gain. From these facts it is to be expected that 1910 will be more favorable because there will be much less occasion for importations on a large scale such as was present last year. There are, however, manifold evidences of great extravagance and the acquisition by Americans of treasures acquired in Europe, or the product of European industry, which greatly help to swell the volume of imports. Scarcely a week passes but that the records at the port of New York disclose imports of $1,000,000 or more of precious stones and a similar amount of works of art, automobiles, and other expressions of high living.

"It is not improbable that the next ten years will see a very striking change in the character of the American foreign trade.

"*There are plenty of evidences that our*

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Standing Timber is one of the most important natural resources of this country and owing to its rapidly increasing value, forms excellent security for conservatively issued First Mortgage Bonds. Our Timber Bonds are in $500 and $1000 denominations and are particularly suitable for the requirements of careful investors on account of the following features:

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2. Issued under our Serial Plan, maturing semi-annually usually in from six months to five years.
3. Protected by sinking fund sufficient to pay off the entire principal from the exhaustion of only a small portion of the timber security.
4. Property conveniently located close to profitable market.
5. Management in the hands of men of responsibility and long experience.
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Timber Bond issues are accepted by us only after thorough investigation of the Company's property, titles, management and the marketability of the timber.

Ask for Circular "R," describing our current issue, and our booklet on "Timber Bonds."

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

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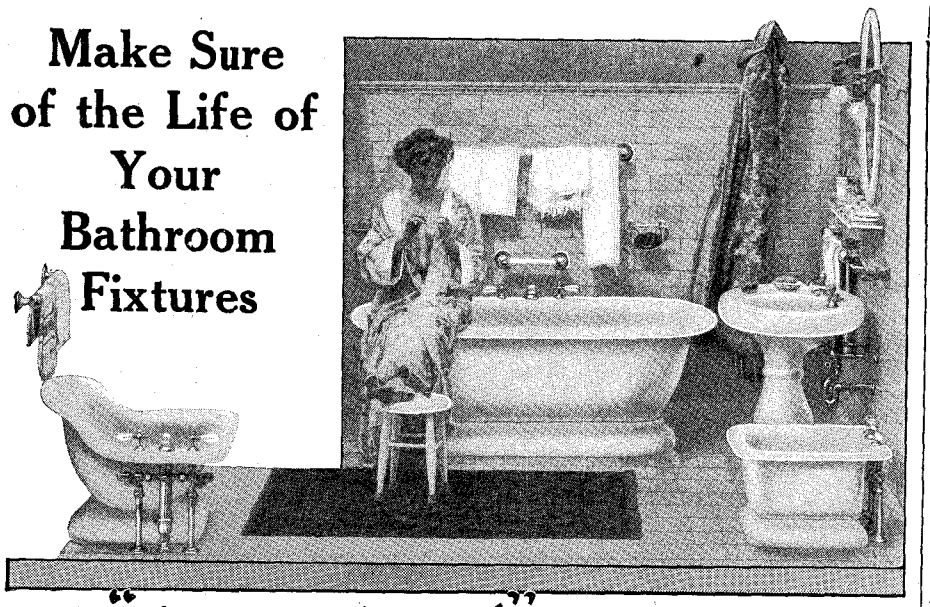

"Standard" GUARANTEED BATHS

The proper selection of your bathroom fixtures is as important as the need of the room itself. In the first place, the fixtures should be a permanent investment and provide for the comfort and health of the entire household as long as the house stands. They must therefore be of the highest quality, of acknowledged sanitary excellence.

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There are two classes of "Standard" Guaranteed baths. The "Standard" Green and Gold label bath is triple enameled. It carries the five year guarantee. The "Standard" Red and Black label bath is double enameled. It carries the two-year guarantee. And, each at its price is the best and most thoroughly dependable bath-tub it is possible to purchase.

When you buy your bathroom fixtures insist that they bear the "Standard" Guarantee label. And, to avoid unscrupulous substitution make sure that every fixture bears the label both before and after its installation in your home.

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power as a surplus-producing country is waning, and that we shall have to buy foodstuffs before the next generation appears.

"The two greatest commercial nations in the world, next to the United States, Great Britain and Germany, both import more than they export. The excess with the one averages between $500,000,000 and $700,000,000 per annum, and with the other, from $200,000,000 to $400,000,000. Great Britain makes up the balance by her enormous investments all over the world and the sale in manufactured form of what she imports as raw product, while Germany imports to sustain her people physically and to provide a basis for the manufactured articles she distributes throughout her colonies. Therefore, calamity need not necessarily follow in the wake of decreasing American exports and increasing imports."

A still later statement of conditions was issued on February 16 by the Department of Commerce and Labor, showing, for January, exports of $144,015,315, and imports of $133,658,064, the excess of exports over imports being only $10,357,268. This is said to be the smallest credit balance for January that has been shown since 1893. A comparison of exports and imports for January during the past six years, with another table showing totals for each year duringthe period from July 1 to January 31, is given as follows:

Jan.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1910	$144,015,350	$133,658,064	$10,357,286
1909	156,767,714	103,524,028	53,243,686
1908	206,114,718	84,997,514	121,117,204
1907	189,296,344	126,586,934	62,710,010
1906	170,608,053	106,521,623	64,081,528
1905	123,597,383	98,342,876	25,254,507
1904	142,045,170	82,589,866	50,455,304
1903	133,992,269	85,174,786	48,817,483
From July 1 to Jan. 31.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.
1910	$1,084,240,825	$891,272,496	$192,068,329
1909	1,031,750,776	697,499,433	334,251,343
1908	1,189,090,551	756,888,151	432,202,400
1907	1,129,697,650	809,729,176	319,968,474
1906	1,056,624,825	695,724,641	360,900,184
1905	901,190,026	625,914,513	275,275,513
1904	929,146,344	565,339,684	363,806,660
1903	856,482,039	598,149,514	258,332,525

It is many years since our foreign trade has shown the relation of exports and imports to be as unfavorable as during the past few months. In June, 1907, an actual excess of imports over exports was recorded—something which had not occurred for twelve years.

Vanitas Vanitatum.—During the French Revolution a thief and a marquis jolted in a tumbril side by side through the wild streets of Paris, on the way to the guillotine, while a venerable priest tried to console their terrible last ride with moral reflections.

"À bas la noblesse! Down with the aristocrats!" shouted the red-capped mob. Thereupon the thief rose in the cart and cried:

"My friends, you deceive yourself. I am not an aristocrat. I am a thief." The priest plucked him by the sleeve, saying reproachfully:

"Sit down, this is no time for vanity!"—*Washington Star.*

Speaking of Poetry.—BROOKS—"Speaking of poetry, what is the best known of Aldrich's works?"

RIVERS (busily grinding out copy)—"'The Payne Tariff,' by all odds."—*Chicago Tribune.*

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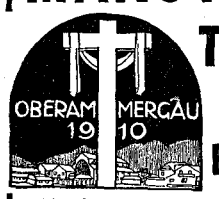

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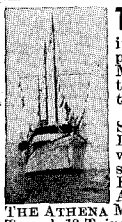

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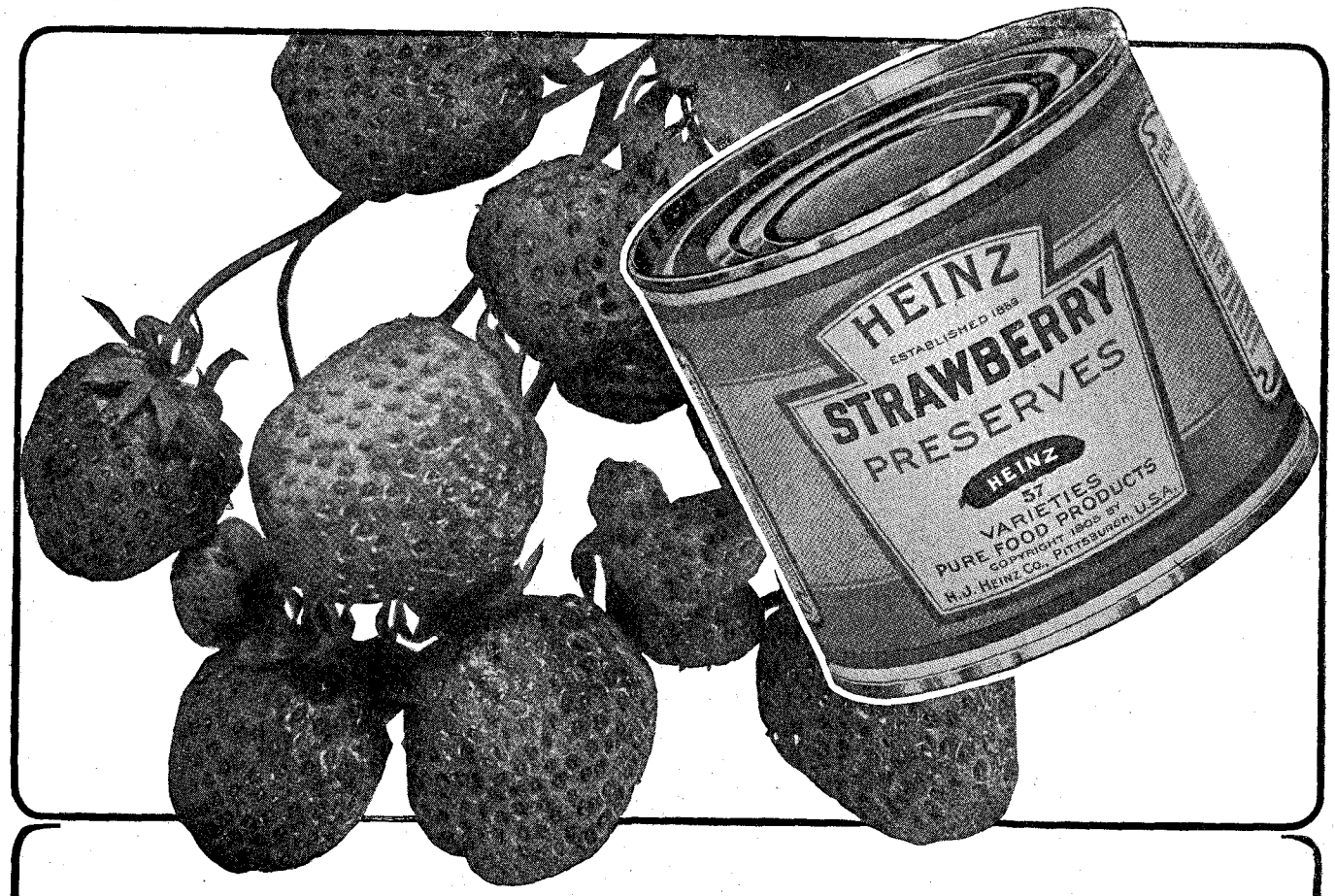

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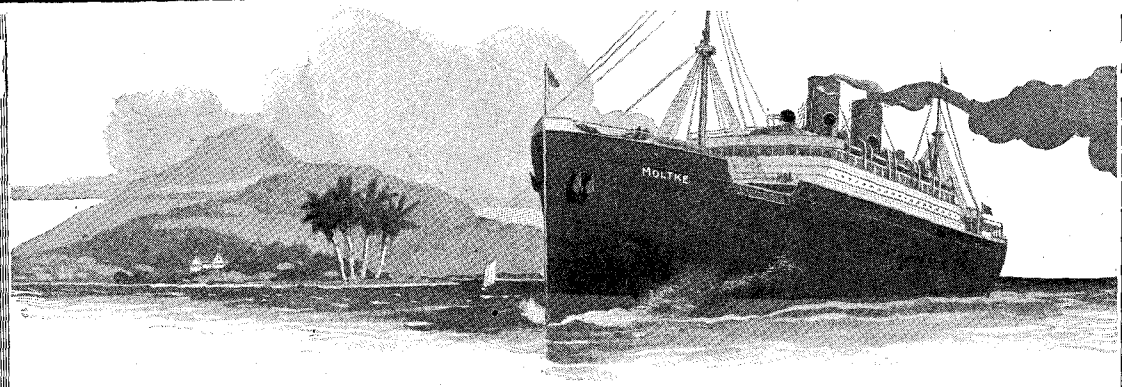

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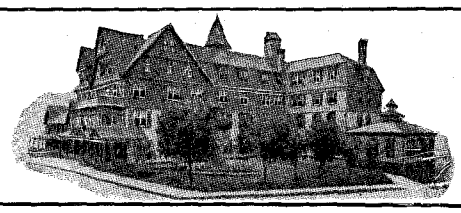

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